

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2385.

FIRST CAR THROUGH TO KALIHI

Electric Traction
Service Now
Operating.

RUNS ON TWENTY
MINUTE HEADWAY

Temporary Terminus is Beyond
Tramway Barns and Close to
Kamehameha Schools.

WITH filled seats, the first car on the Kalihi extension of the Rapid Transit line made a score of trips last evening. Although unannounced, the fact that it would be possible to start the running of the car yesterday not having been settled beforehand, there were nearly five hundred people who rode upon the line, and from the way the residents who had taken their usual means of getting home looked upon the speeding car, there will be a series of filled coaches from this time on.

The car runs to a point about 200 feet beyond the barns of the Tramways company, towards the Kamehameha Schools. This is 4,700 feet from the junction of Liliha street with King. The run is made by one car, owing to the fact that the switch which is now being placed at a point close to the new fire station, is not yet in working order. This enables the car to make three trips an hour, connecting with every other car on the main line, which still is operated to School, in Liliha street.

The formal opening of the new extension took place yesterday afternoon, when the management of the road, the members of the board of directors, and invited guests to the number of some forty people, were taken to the end of the finished line. The party left the power house at half past four o'clock and sped down the line to the junction of the new track. Everything was in shape, though the force was still at work on some parts of the roadbed, and the trip was made surely and safely, although there was no attempt to make a quick run.

On the way down the advent of the electric cars seemed to attract every resident of Puna and there was an honorary escort of a multitude of urchins, while the population was at the doors to see the sight. The lines of the traction and mule cars are often very close together and the animals which drag the slow coaches were not accustomed to the proximity of the innovation and were only quieted with effort. Even the carriage of the manager appeared as if to greet the new car service, but there was no cordiality in the glance which met it. There was not a hitch, the roadbed was shown to be in the best possible shape, and the electric installation, though made under difficulties and with an ever present danger that there would be trouble from the wires of the telephone and light companies, proved perfect in its operation. Barring some little roughness caused by the rocks which were being constantly thrown upon the rails, the operation was as successful as that of any part of the old line.

The car was sent to within ten feet of the end of the completed line, where its stops will be made for the present. There the visitors were given a chance to see just what kind of construction is being done by Contractor McKee, and after a short stop the return trip was made to the corner of Liliha street. The car, No. 18, was stopped there and the visiting members of the party were transferred to a down town car, as the one sent out was to be kept in the service. It at once began regular runs which were kept up until the last trip of the main line cars last evening.

The total length of the Kalihi line will be 2,400 feet. When work was stopped last evening the trenching for the track was completed to a point 8,950 feet from the Liliha street connection. Of this distance the track has been laid and the rails spiked down for a distance of 6,700 feet, and the rock filled trenches are only awaiting the final touches to be in perfect shape over 6,250 feet of the line. Yesterday was just three weeks since the work of the construction of the line was begun.

Should the same rate of progress be kept up it is the expectation of the contractor that the entire road will be

SOME SPEEDY THINGS WHICH MAY REACH THE SPEEDWAY.



Down the speedway see them go,
(Whoa, steady; steady, whoa!)
Blooded beauty of the track,
Cayuse of a Pake's hack,
For a brush all lying back,
Up and down the speedway.

Here's a driver with a bike,
(Forty pounder, built by Pike),
There's a wagon made I know
In the hazy long ago,
Slow and rapid, high and low,
Travel on the speedway.

Look! a race; the fast hoofs fly—
Like a flash they travel by,
Straining, reining, past they go,
Neck and neck and keep it so,
Seconds few do either owe
To any on the speedway.

Flick! the corded lashes play
(Whoa, lassie, don't get gay!),
Like a flash one shoots ahead,
While the other shakes his head,
Breaks and rears beneath the
thread—
Blood tells on the speedway.

H. M. AYRES.

MEMORIAL FUNDS ARE COMING IN

Committee Gets to Work—Mini-
mum for Souvenir Certifi-
cate Fixed.

The McKinley Memorial committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of C. M. Cooke, in the Bank of Hawaii, at which were present Messrs. C. M. Cooke, T. Clive Davies, K. J. Iminishi, W. D. Westervelt, Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless, F. A. Schaefer, and A. T. Hawes, assistant secretary.

Henry Waterhouse was sent for and asked to assume the chairmanship of the Oahu committee, which he consented to do.

Chairman Fraser of the Kohala committee announced collections amounting to over \$200, in addition to the \$33 already reported, and said there was probably \$50 more in sight. Reports from other places indicated that the people were entering into the spirit of the memorial most heartily.

It was suggested by a committee that the souvenir certificates of contribution, in order that they may not be cheapened, be given out only for a contribution of fifty cents, which would give all school children, families and workmen, an opportunity to possess such a certificate. The matter was placed on file.

It was also stated that the committee would gladly receive suggestions for the form which the memorial should take, and these will be placed on file with those suggesting a flower market and public playground.

HE IS PRINCE OF WALES.

Duke of Cornwall and York Succeeds
to His Father's Former Title.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of Edward's birthday will be a Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of Edward's birthday will be a Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

finished before Christmas. There is a bonus of \$100 a day for each day the track work is done, under seventy days. The service will be on a twenty-minute basis from Liliha street, until the switch is laid at the engine house, when the through line cars will be sent on to the Kamehameha Schools. This will be not later than the first of the week.

GUNBOAT WHEELING WILL SOON BE IN HONOLULU

Is to Be the Station Ship at Pago Pago for
Captain Sebree, Relieving the
Abarenda.

CAPTAIN POND of the Iroquois has received a letter from the Coast which states that the gunboat Wheeling is to leave San Francisco at an early date for Samoa. She is to pass through Honolulu on her way to Pago Pago to which place she has been assigned as the station ship of Captain Sebree to take the place of the Abarenda, the old collier stationed at Tutuila. The Abarenda will then probably be assigned to some other station.

The Wheeling is a light-draft gunboat and was built by the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in 1897. She has twin screw vertical triple expansion engines and is schooner rigged.

Her speed is 12.88 knots an hour and her gross tonnage 806.11 tons. Her length on the load water line is 174 feet and her extreme breadth is 34 feet. Her main armament consists of six four-inch rapid fire guns and two one-pounder rapid fire guns, one Colt and one three-inch rapid fire field gun.

The Wheeling is a sister ship to the gunboat Marietta which accompanied the battleship Oregon on her famous trip around the Horn to Cuba during the Spanish war. The Wheeling has been stationed in the Behring Sea during the last two winters.

THE DROUGHT IN HAWAII.

Suffering in the Largest Island On
Account of Deficient Rainfall.

The news from Honolulu printed in the Sun the other day that the island of Hawaii, the largest in the group, is suffering from the severest drought known for fifteen years, may have surprised many readers. We are not apt to associate the idea of meagre rainfall with these islands far out in the Pacific.

The fact is that a large part of the islands never have more rain than is really needed for the crops; in large areas irrigation is practiced in order to give the tilled lands all the water they need. The topographic features of the islands prevent the distribution over them of a large rainfall. Rain enough comes to them, but the lay of the land is such that a great deal of it does not reach the cultivated area.

The islands are conspicuous for high mountain ranges and fertile plains and valleys, most of the mountain ranges skirting the northern shores. Ten months in the year the winds come from the northeast, the trade winds blowing quite steadily.

These trade winds, however, strike against the slopes of the northern mountains and naturally a great deal of their moisture is there condensed. The northern side of the mountains in consequence is abundantly supplied with rain. The winds are much drier by the time they reach the south side of the mountains and the rainfall there, where all the plantations are situated, is much smaller. In fact the variation in rainfall between the north side of the mountains and the plains and valleys to the south is very great. The extremes, covering the four chief islands, are between

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WANTS TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

Chamber of Commerce Favors Present
Project of American Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday reciting the necessity for the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable, laid and maintained by private enterprise, and the fact that application to lay such a cable had already been made by a responsible American cable company. It was resolved that the chamber urge that permission to land cables be granted to this company under such restrictions as will protect the interests of the United States.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries.

John Charlton, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, made an address in the course of which he advocated close trade relations between this country and Canada.

An amendment to the by-laws increasing the yearly dues of the members from \$25 to \$50 was offered and will be acted on at the next meeting.

twelve inches and nineteen and a half feet of rain in a year. But though great quantities of rain fall on the windward side of the mountains and much less on the leeward side most regions usually have all the rain required by the crops, though irrigation in some large districts is always practiced. Sometimes, however, as in the present season, the showers south of the mountains are slight. Then the crops are diminished and the cattle on the big ranches die by hundreds, as has been the case this year.—N. Y. Sun.

CAPTAIN TILLEY COURT MARTIAL

Wisconsin and Solace Will Soon
Sail and Will Touch This
Port.

In a letter from Captain Merry to Captain Pond the former writes that Admiral Casey found the charges against Commander Tilley to be grave enough to warrant the convening of the court, which assembled November 9. The evidence was heard and Captain Merry expected the court to finish its work with the Tilley case and four other cases on November 12. A warm reception was tendered by the inhabitants to Captain Tilley and the members of the court upon their arrival.

The Solace probably left Pago Pago between November 18 and November 21. Probably nearly all the members of the court will come on that vessel to this port, from where they will take passage for the Coast on the Alameda. The Wisconsin will probably leave Pago Pago at the same time as the Solace, but as she is going on a cruise in the Samoan group she will probably not be here before early in December. Both vessels will have to coal extensively upon reaching this port.

BIG BOOM IN NORTHERN LUMBER

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 13.—Numerous orders and big profits in the shingle business in British Columbia have caused a boom in that industry. Shingle mills are going up all over the province, and many of the mills near Vancouver and New Westminster are American establishments from Washington and Wisconsin, which find it difficult to secure cedar in their own States. They are attracted by the cheap cedar in British Columbia.

Washington people are putting up a large mill at Hastings, B. C., while several mills of smaller capacity are being erected in the city limits of Vancouver by Americans. Besides these mills two large shingle factories are being erected by Tait Brothers in Vancouver, another by the Imperial Lumber Company and one by Heaps & Son. In another year the shingle output of British Columbia will be more than double the present output.

As soon as the new mills are ready for business they are taken into the combine, and Manager Scott of Vancouver distributes orders to them as they come in according to their capacity. For the past twelve months it has been impossible for the mills of the province to keep up with these orders, and by combining prices are kept high. The output goes chiefly to Eastern Canada.

HAAS HERE TO SOUND CHANNEL

Begin Dredging
Pearl Harbor
January.

LUMBER COMING
FOR THE SCOWS

Federal Inspector Thompson Will
Supervise Preliminary Prepara-
tions for the Work.

E. H. HAAS, junior member of the contracting and dredging firm of Clark & Henry, who have the contract for the dredging of the channel entrance to Pearl Harbor, arrived from San Francisco in the Sierra to assist Mr. Henry in the extensive preparations for this work. Mr. Haas, who is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel, is a young man, but he has the confidence of the government representatives for whom he has done considerable contract work on the coast.

With Mr. Haas' arrival the enterprise will take on new life and the construction of the clam-shell dredger will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date. The dredger is a powerful machine, capable of breaking up the hardest coral formation at the bottom of the Pearl Harbor channel and depositing the debris on the scows with rapidity. The contractors will have a force of twenty men to man the dredger, and other floating apparatuses to the work. Most of these have had considerable experience in the work on the Coast, both with Mr. Haas and Clark & Henry.

Mr. Haas expects to go down to Pearl Harbor tomorrow with L. Thompson, the United States Inspector, who will supervise the work of the contractors, and size up the situation. He will commence taking soundings and certify the old soundings made by the Navy Department. It will be his duty to locate the positions for the work and to determine the side lines. The identification of the Navy soundings are an important preliminary feature of the contract and these will be entirely established before the end of December, so that there will be no difficulty during the winter months of taking further soundings except in determining the depth and result of the dredgings.

The soundings will be carefully taken, the side lines made permanent, and marked to show the general run of the cut which will be made through the entrance. Mr. Ferris, a former partner of Mr. Haas, will be here sometime in December to assist those now on the ground.

At present the steamer Kaena, which the contractors recently bought for \$1,000, is lying near the dredger undergoing an extensive renovation to fit her for the winter's work at the harbor. The steamer will be used for towing the coral laden scows to sea where the debris from the cut is to be dumped.

There will be no change in the name of the little steamer, as under the law, a certain amount of repairs and alterations must be made in a vessel to accomplish the mere changing of a name, and the contractors are too practical to become sentimental in this respect, especially where it means the expenditure of so many dollars.

The dredger will bear the name "Pearl Harbor." A 26-foot launch is also being built here which will be called the "Pearl." This is a heavy whale-boat and will be provided with a four horse-power engine, sufficient for cruising about the channel and harbor. Soundings will be made from this boat. A large amount of lumber is on the way from the coast with which the scows will be built. These will be of the size usually constructed for carrying dredger debris.

The Tramways injunction suit against the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is set down for argument in Federal Court this morning.

UNITED CHARITIES MEETING

Attempts to Check the Increase of Beggars.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Appeals for alms from house to house beggars was the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting yesterday of the Associated Charities, and an urgent request was made that all persons in the habit of giving promiscuously to those who ask them, in future direct their mendicancy to the office of the Associated Charities, in Alakea street. In the past few months the number of mendicants has increased and largely through the unthinking generosity of those who are ready to help the needy. From the reports of Mrs. Berger, the manager, it is shown conclusively that four out of every five are impostors, or men too lazy to obtain work which is often to be had for the asking.

In order to stop the Porto Ricans on the plantations from drifting into Honolulu and throwing themselves upon the charity of people by telling pitiful tales of want, Dr. L. F. Alvarez, Vice-Consul for Spain, has prepared a circular in Spanish which has been sent to all the plantation managers who have posted in conspicuous places. The circular warns the Porto Ricans that their coming into Honolulu and begging for food and money will only be met by a request that they present themselves at the Associated Charities office, where their appeals will be investigated. The people are generally told that there was work for them where they came from, and that they were not fit subjects for the charity of Honolulu.

George R. Carter, the treasurer, said that the circular had met with the approval of most of the managers and that one sugar agency was having a large number of the circulars printed to be sent to San Francisco and San Diego, where they will be distributed to the steamers for Hawaii, so that they will be fully advised of the manner of treatment by the Associated Charities, and it is thus hoped to make them appreciate the advantages of remaining on the plantations instead of coming to Honolulu to beg.

It was also decided that the usual Thanksgiving dinner for the poor will be given this year, and a wish was expressed that those who had much of this world's goods would share their dinner on that day with those who would otherwise go hungry. Such contributions if left at the office of the Associated Charities, the day before Thanksgiving, will be distributed by Mrs. Berger.

The meeting yesterday was attended by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. Mori, H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, George R. Carter and Mrs. Berger. The report of Treasurer Carter showed receipts from September 17 to November 20, of \$778.00, and expenses, \$523.02, leaving a balance of \$254.98 on hand. Mrs. W. G. Irwin donated \$500 to the institution.

The report of Mrs. Berger was as follows:

Report for month ending November 20, 1901.
No. new applicants 14
No. recur. cases 14
Total 28
No. family cases 7
No. applying for work 3
No. sent to Queen's hospital 7
No. given other relief 7
No. sent to homes 7
No. office interviews 18
Amount funds received \$254.98
From these reports it will be seen that the number of new applications for relief has not decreased, and that the amount of funds dispensed is greatly in excess of the usual amount.

This is owing to the unusual number of new family cases, and to our sending several people away to their homes.

But we are glad to report that the Porto Ricans, whom we so thoroughly discussed at our last meeting, are giving less trouble, and the negroes, of whom we had an epidemic in October, have evidently decided to go to work, since they no longer frequent this office, nor do I hear of their begging in the residence portion of the city.

As to the Porto Ricans, we had a poster printed in the Spanish language, which Mr. Carter sent, with an explanatory circular letter to the plantation managers. They were also put on the steamers bringing the laborers to Honolulu. I posted one outside the office door, and gave Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Sloggett some for posting.

This poster warns the laborers of our vagrancy laws, our lack of free hospitals, the scarcity of labor and the number of idle men already here, the high cost of living, and the danger in going from one plantation to another looking for work, since the planters have agreed to take no laborers from other plantations if they were not properly discharged. It also told them to remain in the plantation hospitals if they were sick, where they would receive necessary attention, free.

A circular letter treating of anemia, the disease so prevalent among the Porto Ricans, has been sent by the Board of Health to the government physicians. Those who here sick are being cared for in the Queen's hospital. We feel that the Associated Charities has done what was in its province to do with these people, and Sheriff Brown can be trusted to do the rest. This work had to be effectually done, or who could speak of the future?

The negroes will never be very troublesome. There are not so many coming, and they do not come to the city to beg, but to find work.

There was a great deal of street begging in September, but I hear of very few cases now. These beggars were

sent over and over again to this office. I do wish that the people in this city could know that all cases sent to the Associated Charities are investigated when it is possible to do so, and are relieved if found worthy. Of course, if the applicant gives a false address, he cannot always be located, as in the case of the little Porto Rican girl who was finally haled to jail, and is now being cared for by the Salvation Army people.

I wish to speak of another case—a Portuguese man with two little boys. That man persisted in begging, taking his little boys with him to work on the sympathy of people. I finally told him he would be arrested if he did not go to work, and he said he was sick and not able to work. Much against his will I put him in the Queen's hospital, clothed the little boys and had them well cared for by a good Portuguese woman. The man would run away from the hospital and get drunk, and finally he disappeared, taking the little boys with him. I thought they went to Hawaii, where, no doubt, he has begged his living till this September, when he came back and we had a return of the old trouble.

Many people spoke to me about the case, saying they had helped the man out of pity for the children. He was sent to this office time and again, and finally came. He had then a pass to Hawaii, given him by Governor Dole, and I strongly advised him to use it. I have not seen him since.

Another recurrent case, a Danish sailor, an evil, hard man, who had been troublesome two years ago, returned on the steamer Sney. He landed, spent his money in riotous living, and was finally given twelve days on the reef, and then started out to beg. He was sent to me at once. To make it absolutely unnecessary for him to beg, I gave him lodging at the Sailors' Home, and meal tickets, and asked Captain Gray to find work for him. He did get work for him on one of the ships in the harbor at \$9 per month, which the sailor refused to do, but went about the city asking for money and clothing, which I am sorry to say, he got from people who are members of this association. He sold the clothes and bought drink. The last I saw of him he was to this office, intoxicated, to tell me he was to sail that day, and asking for more clothing and tobacco. I refused to help him further, and advised him to get to ship without delay or he would be arrested. I think he went.

But the benevolence of the people of this city makes it difficult to deal with these cases. The appeal of a person in need, once inspires a Honolulu to respond in a manner to make a needy man feel that he is in a veritable paradise. In the old times, when conditions were different, caring for the poor was a simple matter. Conditions here are changed, and the manner of dealing with the pauper has changed also, since many of them are strangers, and often unworthy.

The Associated Charities has attempted to work out this problem by investigating the case of every applicant, when possible, and to relieve every deserving case. We have recorded the names of all people who have applied for help at this office, with all necessary information concerning them. These records are open to the members of the Associated Charities, and should be consulted before relief is given, as in this way only can we avoid duplicate almsgiving, turn the unworthy away, and give intelligently to the worthy poor. To see a man hungry and not feed him is a trying experience. But in case he needs the lesson that hunger alone can teach him, we should harden our hearts, for it is not intelligent charity to feed and pauperize a man at the same time.

And we have many worthy poor, living on a small weekly allowance, who are grateful, who never ask for "more," but to whom it is such a pleasure to give some little extra occasionally. They belong to us. Let us give them the surplus.

At present we have eight patients in the Queen's hospital. Since our last meeting one family and three individuals have been sent to their homes in the States, and several to permanent homes on the plantations.

This office is a bureau of information for all classes, and some days there are many callers. People who are in need of assistance come here to make their wants known. Strangers to the city come for information concerning employment, business chances, board and lodging. Employers come for help. Members of committees of different organizations in the city come for consultation. The benevolent come with offers of assistance. The generous bring donations of clothing, reading matter, money and provisions, and sometimes a friendly word with a good wish and a hand clasp, and if the work of the day has been very depressing, I am inclined to think that is the greatest charity of all, for we never get indifferent to sorrow, poverty, vice and crime.

We try to advise efficient and liberal relief, given in the circumstances, justly and cheerfully. But our greatest effort is to study each case with a view to removing the cause of the trouble, and preventing a recurrence.

Our investigations are as private as possible, and the cases of the deserving poor who come to us only in the deepest trouble are never made public; but relief is afforded in the most careful way. The poor have feelings, too.

Eighteen charitable organizations are affiliated with us, and respond most cordially to the demands made upon them, thus making the work much pleasanter and lighter than it would be otherwise. If you wish to get information about a case, come to the office or call on me by telephone, and let us remember that Thanksgiving and Christmas are near at hand, and that "the poor are always with us."

ANOTHER BANKRUPT.

Paul J. Voeller Forced Into Bankruptcy by Creditors.

Another petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday with Clerk W. B. Maling in the United States District Court. The application is made against Paul J. Voeller by San Francisco parties.

C. E. Whitney & Co. has a claim of \$168.96, Haas Bros. \$213.45 and the California Feed Co. of Honolulu \$184.72.

It is alleged that the said Paul J. Voeller is insolvent, and that within the past few months committed an act of bankruptcy by allowing J. J. Byrne to procure judgment and execution against him in the Circuit Court in the sum of \$850.90.

Among other creditors are J. A. Maegon \$712.00 and L. H. Deo \$300. The assets consist of land valued at \$2,000. A restraining order was issued by Judge Estee to stop the sale of the property under the Circuit Court execution which was to have been held yesterday.

Capt. Oberlin Carter's new trial has only to do with the civil suit for possession of the property embezzled by him.

MAN LIVES LOST AT SEA

Disastrous Storm Sweeps Over Britain.

LONDON, November 13.—The gale which has been sweeping over Great Britain and Ireland for the past two days continues unabated at many coastal points. Over the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains are increasing, causing disastrous floods. Reports of wrecks and casualties continue to pour in. The death list, made of three and four, has an aggregate approaching one hundred.

The mail boat Nord, from Dover for Calais, which last night ran down the lightship of the works of the New Dover pier, has succeeded in returning to Dover. The mails and passengers are safe.

The crew of the lightship was also landed this morning after passing a terrible night at sea in a small boat.

The British steamer St. Elveo has been beached at Dover. She is high and dry across the parade.

Early today a French bark struck off Hendon. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

Numerous other wrecks have been reported, but the weather in most cases prevents the identification of the craft. Two vessels in distress were sighted last evening off Dungeness, but the weather was so severe that the lifeboat was unable to put out to their assistance. This morning one of them sank. The other, a steamer, reached West Bay, where a tug is now standing by her.

The revenue cutter Active has been wrecked in the Fifth of Forth. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned and three were saved.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Captain Olson, has been totally wrecked at Tyndrum, and sixteen members of her crew have been lost.

The Russian bark Pollux, Captain Loun, from Liverpool, N. S. October 11, for Glasgow dock, was stranded at North wharf, Fleetwood, and lost her foremast and mainmast. She got towed off to her destination today, waterlogged.

The Swedish bark Tiro, was driven ashore late this afternoon at West Hartlepool, Durham, and was broken up. Three of her crew were washed ashore alive, and the remaining seven were drowned in sight of thousands of spectators who were powerless to help them, all attempts at rescue with rockets carrying life-saving lines having failed.

CORINTH, November 13.—A terrible gale and snowstorm lasting for the past twelve hours has done great damage throughout Denmark. There is five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported drifting ashore, two have been wrecked and many others are reported lost.

FRANCE RECEIVES ALL SHE ASKS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Foreign Office has announced that the Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade for the execution of his engagements with the French Government, and that the Franco-Turkish dispute is now at an end. Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, councillor of the French Embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the irade, which, while settling the original French demands, accepts the French demands as set forth in a dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople Friday, together with an additional clause, by which the Sultan pledges himself to consider as authorized in full right the foundations, extensions, constructions and repairs of the schools and religious and hospital establishments which France may desire to carry out if the Porte is advised of her intentions and makes no objections within five months.

France has thus far received full satisfaction, and M. Delcasse, on the receipt of M. Bapst's dispatch this morning, telegraphed him to inform Tewfik Pasha that diplomatic relations had been resumed and that M. Bapst should consider himself as regularly charged with the affairs of the Embassy. Instructions were also sent to Admiral Caillaud at Mitylene to re-embark the marines and to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the village of the island of Syra. Admiral Caillaud will remain in the Levant some time longer. M. Constant, the French Ambassador, will return to Constantinople very shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent future difficulties, such as the Turkish provincial authorities have often raised either on their own initiative or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

WILL CUT WAR TAX.

Prospect is That There Will Be No Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The repeal of all war taxes contained in the internal revenue act and no revision of the customs tariff is the avowed policy of the republican leaders in congress. Conference held during the last few days at the White House, participated in by President Roosevelt and Chairman Payne and the various members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have resulted in a general agreement along these lines.

Instead of reducing the surplus by cutting down the taxation at the custom house, the tariff wall is to be protected by the clever device of shifting the issue to the internal taxing schedule. Cheaper beer and cheaper tobacco for the poor man is to be the slogan of the republican leaders. Beer will be cut to \$1 and possibly to 50 cents a barrel, and tobacco will be cut at least to its old rates. There is also talk of reducing the tax on whisky, not for the purpose of cutting down the revenue from that source, but to remove the inducement to moonshining. It is believed the reduction of the tax on whisky would lead to a slight increase in revenue from that article.

After their conference with the president, Chairman Payne and Representative Rogers and Steele of the Ways and Means Committee called on Gage, who furnished them with estimates concerning the surplus. According to the Secretary's figures, the surplus is now piling up at a rate which, if continued to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1902, will produce no less than \$132,000,000. If all the war taxes be taken off there will still be left, according to Secretary Gage's estimates, a surplus of \$60,000,000 at the end of this fiscal year.

Chairman Payne will draft a bill to be presented to the Ways and Means Committee at the opening of the session early in December.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Senator M. A. Hanna is to be in this city tomorrow morning, possibly late tonight. Senator Hanna comes fresh from his protracted interview with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root.

He does not believe in tariff tinkering; he does not believe in trying to regulate by law industrial conditions that regulate themselves by active competition of capital and enterprise, and, lastly, he does not believe that much can be accomplished in new currency legislation this winter. He does believe, however, in the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign nations as a means to secure advantages in return; he believes in the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the building of the Nicaragua canal and, above all, he wants to have a shipping bill of some kind enacted into a law this winter.

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NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

David Hill predicts the end of Tammany.

One death from plague is reported at London.

San Francisco burglar steals only trousers.

Carnegie has given old employees a million dollars.

The capture of Panama by the Libanians is denied.

The Burlington-Northwestern Railway is settled.

W. E. D. Stokes is contesting the will of Edward S. Stokes.

The Duke of Cornwall has been created Prince of Wales.

Sir Jos. C. Dunsdale has been installed as mayor of London.

The Twenty-eighth Infantry is booked to sail on the Grant.

The famous lost Tappan mines of Mexico have been found.

Yaqui Indians are again committing depredations in Arizona.

The Southeastern Alaska salmon output is valued at \$5,000,000.

Porte will send an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg.

Sybil Sanderson is in San Francisco after fifteen years' absence.

The decline in English trade in the past ten months was \$50,000,000.

A war between China and Wong families at San Francisco is imminent.

Roosevelt may remove Collector Bidwell of the New York custom house.

H. St. John Dix was arrested in London for wrecking Washington banks.

An English syndicate has purchased San Francisco urban street car lines.

Pat Crowe will return to Omaha, California, a partner, having been acquitted.

Chicago union men won their fight, allowing them to maintain a picket line.

Seven million dollars will be spent for the main buildings at the St. Louis fair.

Mexican railroads are planning to import American mechanics for shop work.

The Northwestern road is said to have purchased an entrance into St. Louis.

Dr. Mary G. Walker may lose her pension as army nurse for criticism of McKinley.

Important discoveries have been made in Egypt of dynasties ruling 6,000 years ago.

The Methodist churches of the country have raised \$12,000,000 to pay their church debts.

The collection of separate coaches for consumptives has been left to the Pullman Company.

Cole Younger, the famous bandit, has refused the offer of a police captaincy in Minneapolis.

Foreign fruits preserved by the use of acids will be refused admission in the United States.

E. V. Wilburn, of Cincinnati, is perfecting plans for an automobile trip around the world.

Superintendent Atkinson, at Manila, has sent in a call for more teachers.

He wants only men.

J. L. N. Smith, a wealthy Oakland citizen, disinherited a daughter who changed her religion.

West Point entrance examinations may be dispensed with in the case of high school graduates.

The chrysanthemum show at New York was inaugurated with 700 blooms of 12,000 different beauties.

The young Sultan of Johore is outdoing everything known in Paris for lavishness and crazy revels.

Ex-President Cleveland, in an address at Pittsburg, urged the hearty cooperation of labor and capital.

James J. Hill will build Young Men's Christian Association buildings along the line of the Great Northern.

A writer in the London Times says the Trans-Siberian Railroad is not complete, but has many bridges not constructed, and tunnels not commenced.

The Russian grain crop of this year is short.

The Great Northern is planning the use of electricity.

Lord Nevill, sent to prison for fraud, has been pardoned.

There is a shortage in the Southern California orange crop.

Roosevelt's coachmen use national colors in their cockades.

An attempt to electrocute a vicious elephant at Buffalo failed.

A German army officer was killed in a duel over a trivial affair.

A \$50,000,000 combine of steel plate mills is said to be forming.

Detroit doctors are fighting over the case of Blanche Bates, the actress.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will enter Parliament to criticize England's naval policy.

A change in the ministry at Copenhagen has delayed negotiations for the Danish-Isles.

Gorman will be the only candidate for Senator before the Maryland Democratic caucus.

William Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed treasurer of Porto Rico.

United States Minister Hart, in Colombia, was shot at by a sentinel, who was severely punished.

A San Francisco teamster was murdered, presumably, because he would not leave his employer.

The appointment of Rev. Canon Gore as Bishop of Worcester has caused a big sensation in England.

A young Brooklyn woman was inoculated with consumption germs from a cow, as a test of science.

A successful test was made of a pneumatic gun at New York, which threw dynamite three miles.

Mrs. Roosevelt has had to discontinue her receptions, as a fashionable mob took possession of the White House.

Philadelphia will have a new ordinance factory which will make automatic guns up to three inches in calibre.

The husband of a female snake charmer of New York wants divorce because she took snakes to bed with her.

Judge Noyes, the Nome judge charged with malfeasance, was on the stand in his own behalf and denies the charge.

Pan-American delegates have prepared a plan for an international tribunal to settle their troubles by arbitration.

The Iowa will be assigned as the flagship of Admiral Crowninshield when he takes command of the European station.

A sister of Professor Herron will marry a Michigan professor under what she terms "the new and simple marriage form."

Lord Salisbury declares that the Boer war is being gradually settled, and depreciates the spirit of pessimism in the speeches of officials.

Charles J. King, who defaulted with funds of the Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Company, at San Francisco, a year ago, has surrendered to the police.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse, both grandchildren of Queen Victoria, will be divorced on account of incompatibility of temper.

The Hope blue diamond, second only to the Koh-i-Noor, as the most famous diamond in the world, has been purchased by a New York firm for \$250,000.

Lukban, the insurgent leader in Samar, has sent a message to General Smith that he will not surrender before the Americans from the Gandara valley.

The Japanese government will build large steel plate works at Kure. It is hoped that Japan will thus be able to build with good advantage on Chinese war vessels. The measure will be important as measure of national protection.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands, Public Lands Office, November 16th, 1901.

2334

SCHLEY'S CASE NOW WITH COURT

WASHINGTON, November 7.—After sitting in session for over forty days and with a record which, when completed, will cover about 2,000 pages, the Schley case of inquiry, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, adjourned its last public session.

To Captain S. C. Lemly, the judge advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing argument in the case, and soon after he had finished his speech Admiral Dwyer, bringing his gavel down on the big flat table, said: "There being no further business, the court is adjourned."

As was the case yesterday when Mr. Rayner spoke, the attendance was large. There was only one session during the day. It began at 2 o'clock and the entire time was taken up with Captain Lemly's address. The speech, in the main, was an analysis of the testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn, and frequently there was criticism of the course pursued by Admiral (then Commodore) Schley. Speaking of Commodore Schley's conduct, Captain Lemly said:

"From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or, to call it a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as commander in chief of the flying squadron. But I submit with regret that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port en route to the southward of Santiago without settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the vicinity of Santiago and in the affair of May 31st, the Admiral exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push, and in failure to obey orders."

This statement was made toward the close of Captain Lemly's remarks.

After adjournment the members of the court, Admiral Schley and his counsel, lingered for a time about the hall in which they recently have spent so much of their time, and there were many affectionate words of farewell spoken.

Admiral Schley, as usual, was called upon to receive the greetings of a number of admirers, and a hundred or more people waited at the door of the hall to bid him adieu.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ALL WORK WILL WAIT

Dock Injunction Continued a Week.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Estee granted a continuance yesterday in the injunction suit of the Oahu Railway and Land Company to prevent the building of the Hackfeld docks, until Superintendent Boyd returns from Kauai. In the meantime, however, no work is to be done on the wharf, though the court issued no restraining order.

A demurrer was filed by Cotton Brothers yesterday making the usual statutory objections to the complaint. Robertson & Wilder appeared in behalf of the contractors, and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart appeared for the Territory, and Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works.

"Mr. Boyd is out of town," said Mr. Robertson in presenting the defense yesterday afternoon, "and Cotton Brothers, whom we represent, are but sub-contractors. I will state that the work which it was sought to have temporarily restrained has been completed."

"Has it been completed since notice of this suit was served. I did not issue a restraining order in this case, but the question is pertinent," asked Judge Estee.

"Mr. Cotton was not served until this morning, and the work was completed before that time," replied Mr. Robertson.

"The Supreme Court has held that it is inapplicable for parties to go on with work at night when an injunction has been applied for, even though a restraining order is not issued, when the defendants know that such action is taken."

"I understand that that is when service has been made. Mr. Cotton was not served until after the work had been completed."

"That is correct," said the court. "We would like the case to be put over for a week. Mr. Boyd is the principal defendant, and he cannot return before Saturday night, at the earliest."

"That is satisfactory to the complainant," said Mr. Hatch, who appeared for the railroad company.

"I shall continue the case until one week from today, at 1 o'clock, so as not to interfere with the jury. It may not be called up at that time, however, because the Pearl Harbor cases are set down for that day, and I won't permit anything to interfere with that matter."

"In the meantime this case will remain in status quo, and while I will not issue a temporary injunction, I expect all parties in this case to leave all matters as they now are."

The jury was excused yesterday morning until Monday morning, when the Pearl Harbor case will be taken up. The Bishop Estate is the first of the respondents to have a trial. Testimony of the trial jurors, George Turner, J. E. Schubert, were excused for the term, as they intend to leave for Australia.

THE LIQUOR CASE.

The Territory won a preliminary victory in the case brought by Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. William H. Wright as Treasurer, to test the constitutionality of the liquor law. Judge Estee yesterday sustained the demurrer of respondents, which alleged that plaintiffs had not shown an interest involved in the action, or that they have suffered any damage by the acts of the defendant.

1. The petitioners have not shown in their petition that they are injured by the alleged acts against defendant, or that they have an interest involved in the action, or that they have suffered any damage by the acts of the defendant.

2. No demand is shown by the petition to have been made on defendant to cease to issue the licenses referred to.

3. Plaintiffs fail to show that they have not an adequate remedy at law. The demurrer is therefore sustained with leave to petitioners to amend and file an amended petition within ten days.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Counties Liberal Federation, Lord Carrington presiding, passed a resolution demanding that the Boers should be immediately offered autonomy similar to Austria-Hungary within a fixed early period.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, immediately after a prolonged Cabinet meeting, is interpreted as a direct and authoritative reply to the pro-Boer suggestion that Britain should offer the enemy terms.

Henceforth voluntary surrenders will not be accepted. All Boers taken will be considered prisoners of war and deported.

The Daily News states that the Government have arrested and deported to England Miss Hobhouse, apparently for disobeying an injunction not to visit the Boer camps.

The St. Petersburg Official Gazette states that Russia is supplying 20,000 horses for South Africa.

General Jan Hamilton proceeds to South Africa as Lord Kitchener's chief of the staff.

The Boers are hovering in the neighborhood of De Jaager's Drift.

SWATOW, Oct. 10.—A fortnight has scarcely elapsed since the news of 4 outbreaks against the mission stations in the interior reached us, when we hear of trouble brewing in some other quarter. It appears that at Tiet Shan, in the Po-Ning district, which is about 40 miles distant from here, and which was the scene of the late clan-fights, placards have been posted everywhere inciting the population to rise against the Government.

The authors of the placards, who are unknown, give as their reasons that the Chinese officials oppress their own people, whereas they help and assist the missionaries. A white flag, purporting to indicate the villagers' hostile

SEWER RATES ARE ONLY REGULAR ANNUAL CHARGES

The most surprised people in the Territory yesterday were the various clerks in the office of the Department of Public Works when they read of the "surprise" of people upon the receipt of a request for the annual payment of sewer rates for the coming year.

"I do not know how the receipt of those notices affected the recipients," said Chief Clerk Wright yesterday, "but there have been no complaints at the office of the Department of Public Works, and that system of sewer rates has been in vogue here, ever since the sewer was completed some ten months ago. We have had already 482 signers to the new sewer system, and every one of them has paid for his sewer privileges up to the first day of January, 1902. The rates have been made very low, and are much lower than the old charges for excavating and cleaning cesspools. No one ever complained about the charges for that service, and it was four or five times as high as the present scale, which ranges from four to twenty dollars a year."

"The sewer was built with a special appropriation and every householder or store was allowed to connect, if they so desired. Most of them did, thus effecting a considerable saving to themselves. There was no appropriation by the legislature for the maintenance, or

attitude, has been hoisted on a pole and exhibited in a conspicuous place."

I am informed that the British Consul has drawn the Chinese authorities' attention to the present state of affairs around here and to the issue of the placards at Tiet Shan—Hongkong Press.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Governor Taft is to be provided with a vessel which will be informally known as the "Governor's yacht." For this purpose the United States naval transport General Alava, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Haley, has been placed at the disposal of the governor, thus giving him a good comfortable and economical ship with which to make trips to unsettled districts.

SYDNEY, November 8.—The government has been requested to proceed with the erection of cable buildings at Norfolk Island, the expense to be borne by the Pacific Cable Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Commercial Cable Company, recently incorporated to operate a cable line between this country and the Philippine Islands, today received from the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—It is feared here that a terrible ocean disaster occurred in the eastward track of trans-Atlantic steam craft on the night of November 10, about 1,000 miles off the coast of the United States. A large unknown vessel caught fire and was blown to pieces by an explosion soon afterward.

The first news of the disaster was brought to this port today by Captain Fernan of the Australian steamship Eriolka, from London. Captain Fernan reports to his agent: "Between midnight and 1 a. m., 8th instant, in latitude 41 north, longitude 55 west, I saw a large steamer about five miles to the southward. From its sudden disappearance, I looked as if an explosion had occurred. The steamer disappeared, but it had disappeared before the steamer reached where it had been sighted."

It was impossible to identify the vessel, excepting that she was a large craft.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 10.—George Smith, a Sherburne farmer, because he fled his team of horses to the brake-beam of an empty freight car, is mourning the loss of a valuable pair of horses and paying a large doctor's bill. Smith, accompanied by his family, drove up to the station with a load of coal, strong rope halters, followed, first at a walk, which was increased to a trot, and finally, as the engine gained headway, they were obliged to break into a mad gallop to keep up, the wagon bumping and bounding over the rails and ties, spilling its occupants and load of cabbages all along the route.

Smith, coming out of the station with a wild yell, followed up the track. The station agent, seeing the predicament of the Smith outfit, signaled the switch engine to stop, which it did not, however, until the horses had fallen through a trestle.

NEW YORK, November 10.—It is said on trustworthy authority that Wu Tingfang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and eminent as a scholar, has been requested to become a member of Columbia University's faculty. The regular monthly meeting of the trustees was held Monday last, and the subject was discussed, but the result was not made public.

It is said that the request that he take the chair of Chinese literature is in the expectation that Minister Wu intends to give up his diplomatic post and become a permanent resident of the United States should his government assign him to some other country, as has been reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Long intends to send Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans out to the Asiatic station, to be second officer in command. Both Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of that station, and Admiral Kempff, junior squadron commander, will return soon to the United States. This will leave Rear-Admiral Rodgers, now in senior command of the squadron, in supreme command.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The illness and extreme debility of the premier, Senor Sagasta, are causing anxiety. Sagasta is the leader of the liberal party in Spain, and was prime minister during the war between the United States and Spain. In early life he was a republican, but upon the death of the king in 1885 he found himself at the head of affairs and successfully opposed the republicans until the birth of the present king, when he firmly established the liberal party, giving it a more marked democratic character. He is 74 years old.

Bulgaria Will Be Quiet for a Time.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—Potko Karvatoff, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, said today: "For humanitarian reasons the Minister of the Interior has undertaken to tolerate fresh intercourse between the brigands and an American agent. It is a bad precedent to recognize the brigands, however indirectly, but we wish to stretch a point for America and the cause of humanity."

"The brigands, wherever they are, can now treat unmolested with the American representative and safe conduct will be given to any man or men recommended by Mr. Dickinson."

In conclusion the Premier said that he wished the United States would establish Consulates at Sofia, Varna and Philippopolis, particularly as Bulgaria is entirely agricultural and needs American agricultural implements.

Information has been received here from Doubinitza that the band of brigands holding captive Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, called about a fortnight ago at the village of Smochewo and subsequently proceeded to the monastery of Itila, but the movements of the troops compelled the brigands to flee toward the frontier, where they are now in hiding.

It is also asserted that the brigands have recently been treating Miss Stone with more severity in order to exercise pressure and to compel a more ready acceptance of their conditions.

Consent-General Dickinson is inflexible. He insists that the surrender of Miss Stone must precede or be simultaneous with the payment of the ransom. His attitude is justified by the known determination of some members of the band, particularly the captain, Yane Sandosky, to kill Miss Stone and her companion as soon as the ransom is received, owing to the fact that the captives have now acquired information concerning the secret committees.

Competent persons, however, express the opinion that the captivity of the brigands will overcome their fear of revelations, and all such approve the declaration of Dickinson.

Yesterday Dickinson made energetic representations to the Bulgarian Government against the movements of the Bulgarian troops. He made a definite declaration that the Bulgarian Government would be held responsible for the death of Miss Stone should it prove that the attitude of the Bulgarian Government forced the brigands to kill their captives.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Opinion as to Attitude of Officials is Greatly Divided.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The fact has developed within the last few weeks that practically every officer of the government who has anything to do with the administration of the Chinese exclusion law believes that it is ineffective in its operation, and that the statute which forbids Chinese laborers to enter the country should not be renewed when it expires by limitation early next May.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—After today's cabinet meeting it was announced that the president in his message to congress recommends the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. This act expires on May 1 next, and unless it is re-enacted the bars will be down and Chinese can come into the United States with all the ease that marks European immigration.

Labor leaders have taken alarm and have been passing resolutions in favor of prompt action by congress.

T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, said today that in anticipation of congress neglecting to re-enact the law, steamship companies plying between China and San Francisco were making arrangements to handle the tens of thousands of Chinese that would come in. He stated that he knew of other lines that were being organized for the same purpose.

Powderly has recommended that there be no delay in the action of congress.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyer, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Appropriations to Be His Main Idea.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Among the passengers who departed last night for the Coast in the Sierra was the Delegate from Hawaii, Robert Wilcox, who is going to Washington to attend the session of Congress. He was accompanied to the wharf by Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, Kalaokalani and several others of the leading statesmen of the Independent Home Rule Republican party. Mr. Wilcox when asked as to what he proposed to follow as his plan of action, which measures he intended to push during the winter, did not seem to have any very clear plans. The Delegate said that he had really not as yet decided upon any definite plan of action, and that he would not decide upon any before his arrival in Washington, where he could see how things were moving.

In the main, he said, he intended to get as large an appropriation, or appropriations, for the Hawaiian Territory, as he could possibly procure. When asked if it was a fact that he was going to strike Congress for ten million dollars, the Delegate answered that this figure was only a round number, and that he merely intends to get as much cash as he possibly can get, for the benefit of Hawaii.

When asked as to what plans he had adopted, and what proposals he was going to make to Congress in regard to different public improvements, such as the harbor extension and others, Mr. Wilcox answered that as yet he had not as yet made up his mind definitely, but that he would follow his general outlines of the benefit of Hawaii with regard to these measures.

With regard to the matter of the lighthouse service of the Territory of Hawaii, Mr. Wilcox had more definite views. He said a good lighthouse service was not only an exceedingly good thing for the country, but as a matter of fact, it was an extremely necessary thing. It was of the greatest benefit to the shipping and the commercial welfare of the country. The United States lighthouse service was known as one of the best in existence, and in his opinion it would be an extremely beneficial thing for this Territory, if the United States lighthouse service could be brought here. He intended to support such a measure.

Mr. Wilcox has not as yet formed any definite plans as to what his attitude will be towards the proposed army and navy improvements. This question was a very extensive one, and it required much research on his part. Before he would be able to determine whether it would have beneficial effects for Hawaii or not, he had not been able to gain the required information here, but as the question was a very important one, he intended to go to the army and navy departments at Washington and there gain the exact and extensive information which was necessary before he could venture to form an independent opinion upon so important a question.

An hour or so before the steamer sailed an amusing incident occurred. Mrs. Theresa Wilcox attempted to go up the gangplank, but was detained by a member of the ship's crew, who had been stationed there to keep all persons not passengers off the vessel, in compliance with the enforced regulations. Mrs. Wilcox immediately entered a vigorous protest. She pointed out a fact which she said was well known to the captain, and that she, the wife of a Congressman, and who should be allowed to go where she pleased, was detained.

Considerable talk followed, but Mrs. Wilcox won the day. The gentleman she had pointed out was liberally "cooled down," and was not allowed to go on board, while Mrs. Wilcox gained entrance. She was probably the only one who secured admittance, with the exception of a few hawking and others who were allowed on board for some mysterious reason.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Admiral Watson succeeds Lord Charles Beresford as second in command of the British Mediterranean Squadron; and Admiral Hammet replaces Admiral Watson as superintendent of Malta dockyard.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Rosema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, i.e., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—B. ALLEN, CHIEF DIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENTURERS throughout the world, Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worrisome imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

D Will Keep I S CLEAN And PURE N F E C Medium T I N E

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

And
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.
Fort Street.

DISCOMFORT
AND
LOSS

USE

CHILD'S
SO-BOS-SO
KILFLY

COMFORT
AND
GAIN

A Liquid Mixture
Designed to Protect
COWS AND HORSES
From Torture by
Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant
and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, travelling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-Class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$ 5.00
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : NOVEMBER 22.

Manchuria is in the Bear's hug and
will never escape.

Cayples wants to be the early bird,
and with himself and Wilcox pulling
should draw out a tasty grub.

The Hope blue diamond relieves the
tired feeling of the noble lord and his
creditors.

The hooey man of Kansas is an ac-
tuality while a band of convicts is
roaming over the state.

If France wanted only a promise from
the Porte there would be no difficulty,
but a guarantee against procrastination
is quite another matter.

From the amount of noise the Home
Rulers are making after saying they
would be self contained and safe.
It must be that the whistle valve was
tied open instead of the safety valve
shut.

Tammany should not be downcast.
King Edward VII has directed that no
sham jewelry may be worn at the
coronation. This should permit the
push to sneak in under the wing of the
Equire and be happy for a while after.

Baron von Edelsheim, of the general
staff, may have been misquoted when
he declared Germany was able alone to
cope with the United States, but it
sounds like what might be expected in
the present stage of America-phobia
which is raging along the Rhine. No
American however will move that his
name be changed to Wahrheitsheim.

When it becomes necessary for a na-
tion to look about for ways to prevent
an accumulation of money in its vaults
its neighbors acquire a healthy respect
which is greater even than for big guns
and stoutly armored battleships. The
sins of war are what will count in
the future, more than in the past.

With all mails from the South Seas
passing this way quicker time and
more frequent trips may well be ex-
pected. The record of the Ventura's
last mail, from Sydney to London in
thirty days, from this city to New York
in ten days, is one which will be of
great advantage in holding the business
already coming this way. With mail
clerks the business of the local office
will be greatly expedited.

DEATH OF COL. BAIRD.

Once more the ranks of the Federal
officials sent down by President Mc-
Kinley has been invaded by death. Col.
John C. Baird, of Cheyenne, Wyo., the
United States District Attorney, was
a man whose practice in the Territory
where he made his home for many
years, fitted him for the service he was
called upon to perform here.

He was a student, a thoughtful care-
ful investigator, one with the courage of
his convictions and the manliness to
retrace a step which experience showed
was ill advised. He was working to
familiarize himself with the conditions
here and his efforts have left their im-
pression upon the records of the Federal
office.

Should the reports of the probability
of the choice of Attorney General Van
Orsdel to succeed him be well founded,
the local courts will find in him a
worthy successor, one whose equipment
for the office is peculiarly fitting, a man
who will be a credit to the community
and the bar, and who will come here
with more than a little acquaintance
with men and conditions, through his
friendship with Senator Clark.

MACHINES FOR PLANTATIONS.

With the close of the meeting of the
Planters' Association, there is apparent
a feeling of greater ease of mind than
obtained among the men whose lines
touch those of the actual plantation
workers only in the slightest degree.
Every report which was read, and every
paper which told of the progress of
the experiments looking toward addi-
tion to the value of cane and economy
in men and material, indicated that
there is ahead of the industry an era
of prosperity.

This was shown in the remarks of H.
P. Baldwin upon the experiments being
made in the search for a perfect cane
leader and the efforts of the planters
to secure a practicable cane cutter.
Where a machine will with eight at-
tendants do the work of thirty-six men,
and do it as well, there is an outlook
that the labor question may yet become
one of less moment than at the present
time. There are now before the plan-
ters plans for mechanical cane cutters,
but while they seem to be in the
right line they do not fill the bill. This
is always the first stage of develop-
ment and with the number of men now
working upon such inventions, for the
fact that there is substantial reward
awaiting the genius who shall solve the
problem is known everywhere, there is
little doubt but a practical machine will
be in the hands of the managers before
another crop.

All the mechanical appliances which
may be added to the equipment of the
plantations are of greatest use in that
the result will be just what it has been
in every business in the world. The
man who uses the machine is a better
man and a better paid man, while the
results of his effort are more beneficial
to his employer.

STEADFASTNESS OF PURPOSE.

The fight against Governor Dole has
taken on not a new phase, but a new
quality. While the same men who have
been all along fighting the executive
are prodding away still, there is a new
element promised, in that the committee
of the dominant party in national poli-
tics may be persuaded to declare that
the course of the Governor is wrong.

This is indeed a peculiar state of af-
fairs; that a central committee of the
party to which the governor of a ter-
ritory belongs should take it upon it-
self to dictate to him in the perform-
ance of his duty. It is on a par with
its declaration that there shall be nam-
ed for appointment no official who has
not the endorsement of the committee,
or the committee of the district in
which the applicant resides. This too,
when it is really known that there are
now in the employment of the govern-
ment men of all shades of political
faith; men who have special fitness for
their duties, and who have been en-
dorsed in some instances by the mem-
bers of the committee which passed
such a resolution.

It might be well to look up the record
of President Roosevelt when the ques-
tion of machine politics is considered,
so as to see what may be accomplished
in the endeavor to prejudice Wash-
ington against the appointments of the
President. As to appointments there is
a clear path marked out in which the
President has placed his feet, while in
the Civil Service Commission he was
one of the most strict observers of the
letter and spirit of the law that ad-
vancement must be through merit. It
is safe to say from his record that it
will go hard with the official who gov-
erns his appointments by any other
rule.

If there is one trait which above an-
other has distinguished the President of
the United States it is that of tenacity
of purpose. Beginning with his earliest
life he has always been governed by the
determination that he should be hon-
ored by his fellows who, seeing his
duty, does it without flinching in the
face of criticism and at the risk of de-
feat.

If there was a reason for the refusal
of an extension of the session of the
Legislature, there is now reason for a
refusal to call another. Perhaps more,
for it is known that there will be such
tax collections as give promise that all
the legitimate business of the Territory
will be carried on without serious
break.

Even the threats of the Home Rulers,
that they will see that no bills in-
creased at this time for necessary im-
provements, are paid by the next Legisla-
ture, proved to have no terrors. The men
who are advancing the cash for the
works now under way showed no signs
of trepidation, they did not want to
draw back. In fact the threats of the
Home Rulers were treated with some-
thing of derision and added their morsel
to the mirth of the community.

There are several reasons for this.
First, the famous leaders of the at present
dominant party, take for granted that
they are to hold their place in
power. There is about a year yet to
elapse before the voting, and even now
there is a great hole in the ranks of
the Independents. There was only a
corporate guard at the meeting of the
party to bid farewell to the delegate.
The fact is that there was no great
enthusiasm, even though it was the
time for its display. To an observer it
would appear that instead of there be-
ing any steadiness in the ranks of the
Home Rulers, there is a lack of readi-
ness to believe all that is told the peo-
ple as to the great things to be done
in the future. The people are not
afraid of the threat, for they do not be-
lieve in the power of the Home Rulers
to make good their boasts.

Meanwhile business will go on as best
it may after the "pretence hands of the
majority were tried upon the depart-
ments during the session. Instead of
dallying with the element of unrest the
Executive will hold steadfastly to his
course, adopted after careful considera-
tion. And in the end it will be found
that this is the kind of a course that
will commend itself to the President of
the Nation, who always governs his ac-
tions by his strict sense of duty to his
people.

"DAMAGES" FOR HEATHEN GODS.

Expansion now presents the Great
Republic with another intricate moral
question. Hawaii is theoretically a
Christian State though the vast major-
ity of its inhabitants are pagans who
are contributing greatly to our welfare.
According to Chancellor Kent, the noted
law writer, the principles of Christian-
ity are silently incorporated into our
Constitution and laws. These positively
forbid the worship of any "other gods."
Heathen gods, therefore, are not en-
titled to legal protection, nor can they
have any pecuniary value in a Chris-
tian State.

But this community is suddenly called
upon to pay damages for the loss of an
assortment of Asiatic idols destroyed
in the late official conflagration. What
should be the attitude of the com-
munity towards such an extraordinary
claim? It is a novel question in our
jurisprudence. It is the law of the land
that no recovery can be had in the
courts or elsewhere for injuries suffered
in unlawful practices, or for the loss of
articles used for immoral purposes. A
burglar cannot recover damages for the
loss of the skeleton keys which he uses
in house-opening.

Freedom of worship which is guaran-
teed by the Constitution does not per-
mit the offering of human sacrifices or
promiscuous polytheism if the Ten
Commandments are a part of our com-
mon law. The worshipping of idols is
called "heathenism" and that is a rite
which Anglo-Saxon civilization regards
with the same hatred that the New
England farmer regards "skunks under
the barn."

We must look, therefore, with suspi-
cion on attempts to obtain damages
for the loss of heathen gods, for it
tends to impair the purity of our noble
jurisprudence. Governor Dole and the
entire community have permitted our
four Islands to be overrun with these
alien and innoxious deities, after the
manner of the growth of lantana. We
have virtually endorsed "heathenism"
because it is a necessary incident of
our prosperity and are morally bound
to protect it, though it is a violation of
our common law. Little did the Puritans

Fathers imagine that the exigencies of
Progress would compel their descend-
ants to recognize the legality of claims
for lost, destroyed or stolen idols. To
admit these claims may be a denial of
our glorious heritage of Monethelism;
it looks like a compromise with the
Devil.

This is, however, a practical matter,
and the good Dr. Benjamin Franklin
has furnished an excellent example of
a way of meeting the issue. During
the Colonial period, the Quakers of
Pennsylvania refused to fight or aid in
carrying on wars, and in the Colonial
Assembly they refused to vote for mili-
tary supplies. When the Indians at-
tacked their brethren on the frontier,
they were in great distress on account
of these principles. Dr. Franklin sug-
gested that they should vote for flour,
shoes and "grains," and "supplies."
The authorities, he said, would interpret
"grains" to mean grains of powder and
"supplies" to mean ammunition gen-
erally. The vote in accordance with
this suggestion was at once made.

The "Ket On Pul Kon" claim before
the Fire Commissioners, for damaged,
burnt and singed idols, should be mod-
ified to read as "A claim for Damages
to Emblems of Oriental Faith." In
this way our Chinese fellow citizens
will be compensated, and the common
law of the Great Republic will not be
violated.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

There is more than passing interest in
the announcement that it has been de-
cided by the leaders of Congress and
the President that there shall be no
tariff tinkering at this session. Fur-
ther it must be taken as of weight,
that the Philadelphia Chamber of Com-
merce would have none of the Recip-
rocity Congress which is now meeting
at the capital, for the purpose doubt-
less of making capital for the advo-
cates of that plans for extensions of
trade.

It would mean much for the timid
ones of this Territory if there was re-
moved from in front of them the bug-
aboo of reciprocity in sugar with Cuba.
This has been talked of and magnified
until there seems to be a fear that if
Congress shall even talk of a close rela-
tion with Cuba, there will follow only
distress to local industries. That this
is making too much of the matter will
be seen by a little investigation. The
members of Congress are not going to
give to the new Republic a start in life
without corresponding advantages.
These are not in sight. The island has
nothing to offer in return for the pro-
posed concessions and the result will be
that it will be many years before there
is a turning over of our system of tax-
ation for the purpose of giving any set
of holders of securities further dividends.

It cannot be said that the case of
Cuba is on all fours with that of these
islands twenty-five years ago. Then
there was urgent need of the product of
this country upon the Pacific Coast.
There was in return a trade which
meant much to the growers of the
Golden State and thus the treaty of
reciprocity was urged by both parties
and proved of inestimable benefit to
the people on both sides of the question.
In the case of Cuba there is no trade
which will not come to the United
States in any event and there seems to
be little enough which the country may
hope to send there for several years,
except machinery. There is no estab-
lished government to guarantee that the
advantages will exist until there has
been a complete establishment of trade
on the part of the United States, which
is a great disadvantage.

Apart from the selfish satisfaction
which the announced determination
gives to the people of the country, it
must be seen that any tinkering with
the Dingley law at this time would
mean a concession in the matter of
principle to opportunism. Republican-
ism is not opportunism. The tariff
principle is not one which can be warp-
ed to fit any special state of finances.
In the presence of a surplus, created
under the beneficent provisions of the
law, it is not possible to alter the law
without making concessions to the op-
position. There must be either an en-
tire revision of the law or a main-
tenance of its present provisions. If
conditions of raw material, labor and
demand have changed to such an extent
that the law must be altered, then it
must be changed in all particulars, not
in the few which have been proposed.

There could have been no more fit-
ting answer to the proposal of Con-
gressman Babcock, that there be a re-
duction of the duties upon articles
handled by a Trust than is given in this
determination of the Executive. It was
not a safe proposition in any event, for
it took only the most superficial ex-
amination to show that those trusts
which did handle articles upon which
there are high duties could by reduc-
ing wages do business at a minimum
or with free trade, while the independ-
ent producers would be closed up by
the reduction. It is not often that a
country must try and get away from
some degree of its prosperity. The nat-
ural remedy is that which has been
adopted in effect, the reduction of the
internal revenue features of the na-
tional taxes. This will keep money in
the hands of the people and will not
disturb conditions under which there
has come to this nation a period of un-
exampled prosperity.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

All mail steamers will go to the
Channel wharf from now on.

Captain Lane, formerly of the Maui,
has been placed in command of the
Kaena.

G. Kunst, the millionaire planter of
Samoa, was a passenger for Honolulu
on the Sierra.

Contractors Clark and Henry have
bought the small steamer Kaena, for
\$4,000.

It is reported that snow fell on Mau-
na Kea, Hawaii, last week to the 10,000
feet mark.

R. C. L. Perkins and S. G. Wilder
are securing Lelihu for entomologi-
cal specimens.

Captain McPhail, of the Kithet, has
received news from the Coast that he
is now the father of a girl.

Another lot of rails and railroad mate-
rial was taken from the Claudine by the
small schooner Rob Roy, which will
bring it to Pualoa, where it is to be used
for the new tramway at that place.

Attorney Edgar Cayples left
for the Mowera yesterday after-
noon for Vancouver whence he
will go to Seattle. It is said that
Mr. Cayples left for the Coast,
after a hurried conference with
certain party leaders, in order to
press his nomination for the
third Circuit Judgeship of Ho-
nolulu. Upon arrival at Seattle
he will at once get into commu-
nication with Washington and
have the matter opened up for
consideration. Upon Mr. Cay-
ples' return he will be accom-
panied by another member of his
family.

Several varieties of new sugar cane
came by the Mowera from Queensland
for the Hawaiian Planters' Experimen-
tal Station.

Burglars broke into Demetrius G.
Cammarino's third parlor on Tuesday
night and touched him for a box of ci-
gars and a few Primo cocktails.

The steamer Claudine left this port for
San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock
with a full cargo. Among her freight
was a new bridge for Kipahulu and a
number of telegraph poles for Wailuku.

Governor Dole will issue a Thank-
sgiving proclamation calling attention
to the one promulgated by President
Roosevelt, and ordering all government
offices closed on that day.

Judge Barrow, representing the
Union Oil Company of San Francisco,
is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.
He will look after the interests of his
company while in Honolulu.

Miss Anita Phillips, who left Hono-
lulu last spring as assistant to Miss
Hose Davidson at the Buffalo Ex-
position, has been appointed to a respon-
sible position in one of Oakland's large
banks.

The buck which Mr. Desky had
brought from Molokai to Pacific
Heights has killed the doe which ac-
companied him. Mr. Desky will send
to Molokai for another doe for this
Bluebird.

The German ship Lita, which arrived
from Hamburg last Sunday, will prob-
ably go up to the wharf today and
begin discharging. She carries a very
valuable cargo, the duty paid on it be-
ing about \$60,000.

Nomination papers for a third candi-
date in the race for representative
from the Hilo district were filed yester-
day by J. M. Kauwila. The other
two candidates are David Ewaliko
and James D. Lewis.

Wilcox is said to have taken along
with him a claim of Emil Ney, who
alleges he is a grandson of Marshal
Ney, France's illustrious soldier, to a
portion of the warrior's fortune, said
to amount to \$12,000,000.

A hack and a bicycle collided last
night about 11 at the junction of Mer-
chant street and Union Square. The
bicyclist fell just before reaching the
curb, and the hack, which was driv-
ing behind, struck the wheel, damag-
ing it slightly.

The Longshoremen's Union is said to
be contemplating taking part in poli-
tics under the name of Longshoremen's
Labor Union party. Their object is to
protect the waterfronters from Asiatic
labor, and will be especially aimed at
Japanese.

H. J. Nolte, the Fort Street restaur-
ateur, and his daughter, Miss Rika
Nolte, returned to Honolulu yesterday
in the Ventura, the former after a
long absence in Germany, where he
went for the benefit of his health. He
returns much improved.

The Wilder Steamship Company is
busily engaged in the rat crusade.
Since Saturday poison has been dis-
tributed in the nooks and crannies of
the wharf, and now rat traps will be
placed at different places to make life
miserable for the poor rodents.

The ruins of Kaumakapili Church
were sold at auction Saturday morning
to a Chinese contractor named Pang
Chong. He paid \$2,725 for the struc-
ture, and is under obligation to cart
away all the brick within four months.

Mrs. Jared G. Smith, wife of the
chief of the United States Agricultural
station, accompanied by her son Wal-
ter and her mother, Mrs. Julia Wer-
ner, arrived yesterday from New South
Wales, and will take up their residence
at the station.

An order went into effect on the
Rapid Transit on Monday to the effect
that while on duty on front platforms
motormen shall not talk to passengers.
If a passenger desires information the
motorman, and not the conductor,
forward, and the information will be
imparted.

M. F. Boleetti, viticulturist and bac-
teriologist, of the department of agri-
culture at the University of California,
is expected to pass through Honolulu
in a few weeks, on his way to South
Africa, where he has accepted a new
position. He will probably remain here
for a few days on route.

Surveyor of the Port Spear has been
notified that hereafter the crews of
American vessels coming from the
Orient to the Coast via Honolulu must
be mustered in this port, and not at
San Francisco, as has been the rule
heretofore. The penalty for the neglect
of this rule is as high as \$400.

The Board of Health has received
reports for October from a few of the
outside physicians. In the Hana dis-
trict, Maui, and Hamakua district, Ha-
waii, the rains have improved the gen-
eral health of the community. In North
Hilo the heavy rains following a long
dry spell has had the effect of starting
a few fever cases. In Hilo and Olua
health conditions generally are reported
good.

At the special meeting of the line
officers of the National Guard held last
night the date for the competitive prize
drill was definitely fixed for April 27th.
The change was made to allow all com-
panies ample time to drill for the cup,
and for that reason it was agreed that
Washington's birthday, February 22,
would be too early. The drill is to be
held in the afternoon and the Hilo
company will take part.

With electric cars running from Ma-
noa valley to Kalihi the city is taking
on a metropolitan aspect as well as
offering to its citizens advantages
which are sure to be appreciated. The
clang of the gong on King street yester-
day was the toll of the passing of
the mule-drawn arks.

It is reassuring that farmers of the
Bryan class, who buy fancy stock, do
not have to grow straw stack whisksers,
chew a wisp of hay and say "By Gum,"
or the classic features and eloquent
language might be lost to future gen-
erations.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they
want to—but simply because they
must.

They complain of a bad taste in the
mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the
stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness,
headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine,
Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled
with dyspepsia for a number of years and
took medicine that did me no good. I was
advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla
which I did and it put my bowels in perfect
condition, gave me strength and energy and
made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the prom-
ise. Beware of substitutes. Buy
Hood's and only Hood's.

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lulu, H. I.

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lu, Hawaiian Islands.

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chinery of every description made to
order.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China
India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 85,600,000
Total reichsmarks 94,100,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire on
the most favorable terms.

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WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Am-
erican Watches.

Cased in

**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-
keeping and lasting qualities, and this
is why we are right in pushing the
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H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into ef-
fect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.
2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.

**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.**

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Ho-
nolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most reasonable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands**

VAN ORSDEL TO SUCCEED COL. BAIRD

Wyoming Is in
the Field at
Once.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—When the cabinet met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Attorney General Knox announced to President Roosevelt the death in Colorado of United States District Attorney John C. Baird, of Honolulu. Further than the mere announcement there was no discussion regarding his successor but when he left the White House Mr. Knox said he should probably take the matter up as soon as convenient. It is doubtful however, whether this can be done before the convening of Congress. The President has already made it known that he intends to make no further important appointments to office, as far as it can be avoided, till Congress meets. Thus he will save the trouble of making an extra appointment after Congress convenes for the law prescribes that recess appointments can hold only as long as Congress is not in session.

Furthermore Mr. J. J. Dunne, the assistant district attorney at Honolulu, has been acting district attorney for some time, and as far as anything the Department knows, quite satisfactorily. Mr. Baird was appointed in the year 1900 and, as his term was far from expiring, there were no applicants here for his place. It is clear that the President can not select a successor till he can hear from some of those in authority in Hawaii.

The only candidate who has come to the front so far is Attorney General J. A. Van Orsdel of Wyoming. He has the support of Senator Warren who is now here hard at work and most probably will win the appointment.

Within a couple of weeks it is expected that some of the prominent Republicans will be back here or will be heard from. There is every evidence of lively times for the territory during the approaching session of Congress. While ex-Queen Liliuokalani is coming to this country to make a visit in Boston and then to spend the remainder of the winter in Washington, chiefly for reasons of its being a pleasant residence town, there is no doubt here that she will seek compensation from Congress for being deprived of the crown lands. Such legislation is not, perhaps, quite as hopeless as will be Delegate Wilcox's efforts to secure statehood for the Territory, which efforts are already being advertised here to some extent. It is hardly necessary to say to the enlightened people of the territory that there is no prospect of statehood for Hawaii for many years, at least till one of the two leading parties have gained sure control of local affairs, and then not for some years. But there is little chance of any territories gaining statehood at this session of Congress, although Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are already pressing vigorously for such legislation.

The stir over Delegate Wilcox's aspirations to be governor of Hawaii, as voiced in a petition sent here some time ago, has completely subsided. The conference that Secretary Cooper and other prominent men of the territory, held with the government officials gave the latter light on the situation and attempts to start idle rumors like the one that Gov. Dole intended to resign are unavailing.

The case of Lieut. Howell, U. S. A., who married a Honolulu girl, and who was court-martialed in the Philippines for drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal from the service, is still with Secretary of War Root and probably will not be acted upon for several days. When Secretary Cooper was here he took up the matter with the Acting Secretary of War, Col. Sanger, but on the return of Mr. Root, Col. Sanger passed it on to him. Mr. Root for two weeks has been very busy at his residence in this city preparing his annual report and has given almost no attention to other matters. He will pass upon the verdict of the court-martial and then report to the President. It is recognized that the offense is a grave one, as Lieut. Howell was on duty. No indication is given as to whether leniency will be shown him.

While Acting Governor Cooper's report was in proof weeks ago and was given to the public in the States over a week ago, it probably will not be printed in pamphlet form for some time. There has been considerable delay in getting proofs of the illustrations for the report. Some interesting pictures in a pamphlet, entitled "The Hawaiian Islands," prepared by the territorial authorities and printed by the Press Publishing Company in San Francisco, were to be included in the report, besides a large number of photographs brought by Mr. Cooper. However, the cuts were sent to Washington by freight, instead of by express, and there has been so much delay that they can not be gotten into the report, as it looks now.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation, advance proofs of which have been furnished the press, state that there are sixty-four vessels in Hawaii with a total tonnage of 27,149. The arrival here of a few members from the far west and from the Pacific coast indicates a strong sentiment there in favor of a subsidy bill for shipping this winter, but for subsidies chiefly on tonnage and not on speed, whereby much of the benefits of the measure would go to shipping on the Pacific. A subsidy on speed would give much of the appropriation to the fast Atlantic liners, plying between New York and

U.S. DISTRICT ATT'Y BAIRD DEAD



THE LATE COL. J. C. BAIRD.

DENVER (Col.), Nov. 7.—Colonel J. C. Baird, for twenty years an attorney at Cheyenne, died this afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. G. Case, 1537 York street. He was fifty years of age. His death was due to nervous prostration. He was appointed United States Attorney for Hawaii and took office August, 1900.

Col. Baird has been in ill health for some time and within the past year has been compelled twice to take a trip to the Coast. He was affected nervously, and suffered great pain. On his most recent visit he was accompanied by his son, Byron K. Baird, who, upon seeing at first a material improvement in his father's condition, returned and is now in the city. It is understood the internment will be in Cheyenne.

John C. Baird was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1852. He was educated in the Philadelphia and European ports.

The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General says that during the last fiscal year the reorganization of the mail transportation service in Hawaii was completed on the lines followed by the mail service in the States. The cost of the Hawaiian mail service up to July 1 last was paid out of the special appropriation provided therefor but since that time it has been included in the general appropriations for carrying the mail. The Assistant Postmaster General gives the following summary of the mail service in the Territory of Hawaii, as it existed July 1 last: There were twenty-four star routes with an aggregate length of 472.80 miles, on which the annual travel amounts to 129,126.8 miles, at a cost to the government, under existing contracts, of \$16,869. There are eleven steamboat routes in the Territory, over which mail is carried, the aggregate length of these routes being 3,643 miles and the annual travel 208,520 miles when carrying mails for the government. This service costs the government \$35,169. There are also two railroads in Hawaii on which mail is carried, these two routes being 81.23 miles long and the annual pay by the government for this service, \$3,474.71. There are twenty mail messenger routes in the Territory with an aggregate length of 151.97 miles, this service costing the government \$5,114, annually.

Summing up the Department shows that there are fifty-seven mail routes of all kinds in the Territory, with an aggregate length of 4,849.05 miles and that the cost of all this transportation of mail in Hawaii each year costs \$60,617.71. It is plain that the postal business in the Territory must be very heavy to prevent a large annual deficit. The Department states that such mail requisitions as were made during the past year for mail equipment for Hawaii were promptly filled. Orders have been issued for material for the manufacture of an additional quantity of distinctive equipment for the Philippine Islands.

The following statement about ocean mail contracts, of interest to Hawaii, is made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. W. S. Shallenbarger:

"On November 1, 1900, there went into effect a contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Honolulu, Pago Pago and Auckland once every three weeks during a period of ten years. This service is performed in American-built steamships, complying with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, and these steamships being larger and faster than those formerly carrying such mails, the time from San Francisco to Sydney has been reduced from twenty-five days to twenty-one days.

"There are now in operation six contract routes for ocean mail service, under the act of 1891, at a cost of \$1,448,900 per annum, five of them being on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. On May 18, 1901, a domestic contract took effect for service by the Oceanic Steamship Line between San Francisco and Honolulu, one round trip every three weeks. It is expected will result in placing postal clerks on all the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Line which ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, for the purpose of assorting the mail while in transit in either direction. This will avoid delays in the terminal postoffices and facilitate the prompt delivery and dispatch of mails upon the arrival of the steamers at terminal points.

"Attention is invited to the fact that this department has no contract for direct mail service between the Pacific

public schools and for some time followed the trade of iron molder in the Pittsburgh rolling mills. After that, at the age of 20, he became a newspaper man, and was editor of the Pittsburgh Herald for a time. While there he began the study of the law and in 1878 moved to Cheyenne and became editor of the Daily Leader at that place. He was admitted to the Wyoming bar in 1880. He was Judge Advocate-General of the State for nine years, served two terms as District Attorney of Laramie county, in which Cheyenne is situated, and was prominently identified with the Board of Trade of Cheyenne and served as a member of the Wyoming Legislature. In 1890 he became the first United States District Attorney of Hawaii and left a lucrative law practice in Cheyenne to accept the position, and sailed in July in the hope that the climate would benefit his failing health. He was a prominent Mason and a leader in the Woodmen of the World.

coast and the Philippine Islands. Mails have been carried between San Francisco and Manila by government transports, and Philippine mails have also been carried by steamers between San Francisco, Tacoma or Seattle, and Hongkong, China, but for transportation between Hongkong and Manila these mails have to depend upon the steamers of other countries.

"In view of our important interests in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and of the fact that the government transport service may be withdrawn at any time, I am impressed with the importance of making some arrangement for the near future which shall insure the direct transportation of the mails with regularity between these possessions and our Pacific coast.

"The compensation applicable to contract-mail service between the Pacific coast and the Orient, under the act of 1891, has not been sufficient in past years to induce proposals for mail service in response to the advertisement of the department. It now seems probable that if this government should withdraw its transport service, with the understanding that its passenger and fast-freight traffic, together with the increasing volume of its mails, might go to the steamship company that would submit the most satisfactory proposal for quick and regular service, a favorable contract could be secured. If it were known that fast mail steamers, adhering strictly to schedule time between the Pacific coast and Manila and calling at other ports at regular intervals, were under contract with this government, the service as well as the commercial interests of this country, would be greatly advanced."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

OLYMPIC TEAM WILL BE STRONG

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Olympic is to play the Nevada State University in Reno next Wednesday, the Reliance Club at Sixteenth and Folsom streets grounds in this city Thanksgiving, and the Oahu College eleven in Honolulu Christmas day. This busy prospect has reanimated the players and opened competition for places on the big club team. Olympic and Reliance resumed hard practice last night, and will keep up their training with the Thanksgiving day game as the climax of their athletic efforts for this season.

In preparation for the Thanksgiving game between Olympic and Reliance, both clubs are recruiting for varsity material. Reliance expects to have Staker, the Stanford and old Chicago fullback, and Tommy Code, the old Stanford varsity quarter for four years, to supplant the California varsity guard, Bert Oliver, Collins, Wells, Varney, Dinmore, Wilson, and Parker and Nourse, the latter two old Stanford ends.

Olympic, with the expectation of the Reno trip and the fine voyage to Honolulu, has in prospect the addition of its squad of Duden, the California varsity fullback, Pringle, California's varsity tackle and captain of last year and the greatest tackle Berkeley has ever had; Womble, this year's California varsity captain and the best end rush the coast has ever produced; Clay, a last year's California varsity guard, and Masters, Patterson, Aschick, Kerfoot, Rether and Romayne. With such material to make a team from, Olympic is jubilant.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, was prematurely confined, but though very weak, is not in such condition as to cause anxiety.

FAULT IN PLANTING

Expert's Remedy
for Pineapple
Blight.

Mistakes in methods of planting are the causes of blight which has been afflicting pineapple cultivation in Hawaii recently. Jared Smith received a report yesterday from the Department of Agriculture upon some pineapple specimens sent to Washington about six weeks ago. The diseased pineapples in question came from Pearl City, but all over the islands the growth has been similarly affected, though no material damage has as yet resulted. The disease is somewhat in the nature of a blight, and does not spread to a whole field of the plants, affecting a pineapple only here and there.

H. J. Webber, who is in charge of the plant breeding laboratory at Washington, in his communication to Director Smith, gives some advice in regard to pineapple cultivation which will be of great value to the growers of the fruit here. Mr. Webber expresses a keen interest in Hawaiian agriculture and expresses a willingness to assist in every way possible, the efforts of Mr. Smith. He refers to the disease as "tangle root" and says that the Hawaiian product shows symptoms of the blight, and suggests an easy remedy. The letter is so far as it refers to the pineapple is as follows:

Mr. J. G. Smith, Hawaii Experiment Station, Honolulu, H. I.:

Dear Mr. Smith—Mr. Woods has handed me some diseased pineapples which you sent in for examination. The trouble in this case seems to be due to the malady which we have termed "tangle root," a figure of which was given in a paper of mine in the Year Book for 1895. This condition of the pineapple, where the roots are deflected by the subtending leaves and grow around the stock instead of into the soil, is an accompaniment of pineapple blight and seems to be a symptom of that disease.

It is in many cases without question due to improper preparation of the slips in planting, and judging from the plant you sent, it is the case in this instance. The specimens are of the Smooth Cayenne variety. I notice, on a careful examination of the bases of the plants, that they seem not to have been properly trimmed in planting, or to have been left in connection with the old plants.

In planting pineapple slips or suckers, the basal leaves should be pruned down considerably, that is, the leaves should be pulled off, and when one reaches the soft tissue of the base a careful cross-section should be made with a knife, as in preparing cuttings of peaches or pears, leaving a smooth surface from which the roots will push out easily. The plants you sent seem never to have been put in the soil, but had been simply allowed to sucker from the bases of the old plants and remain without replanting. If fields of pineapples are allowed to reproduce themselves, it is necessary for growers to carefully go over them and pull off the suckers located above the ground, leaving only what are called "rattoons," that is, those suckers which spring out from the base of the old plants below the soil, so that the roots when developed will be pushed out into the surrounding soil.

While it is impossible at this distance for us to be certain that the disease in your case is due to improper manipulation in planting, etc., I am inclined to think that this is the case. Of course, it may be that you have the regular pineapple blight out there, and that the blight is associated with tangle root in Hawaii.

I have found by careful microscopic examination in the field that plants affected with blight almost invariably show a fine mycelium in connection with the small roots, which gains entrance through the root hairs, grows into the main roots, and thence into the main stem of the plant. It seems to be closely related to the Fusarium disease, which Doctor Smith has described. Whether this fungus induces the malady, however, can be determined only by careful cultures, which have not been made.

If anything of this nature comes up at home from you, and give you whatever information we can.

H. J. WEBBER,
In Charge of Plant Breeding Laboratory.

CHINESE GODS WERE DESTROYED

Chinese idols, joss sticks and shrines are becoming common affairs with the Fire Claims Commission. Yesterday the claim of the Wong Leong Doo Association came up for hearing, in which \$764.75 is asked for the loss of the "Heavenly" articles of worship contained in the temple of the Association. The articles mentioned in the claim are as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 idol | \$30.00 |
| 1 drag table | 18.00 |
| 2 statues of dragon and tiger | 14.00 |
| 1 shrine | 128.00 |
| 1 piece red silk crepe | 16.00 |
| 1 gauze curtain | 9.00 |
| 1 silk flag | 12.00 |
| 1 st. joss stick stands | 25.00 |
| 1 pair artificial candles | 5.00 |
| 3 joss sticks | 75 |
| 1 pewter incense burner | 15.00 |
| 1 red silk label | 8.00 |
| 1 pair brass urns | 9.50 |
| 1 lantern | 9.00 |
| 1 gilded carved table | 27.00 |
| 1 long table | 16.00 |
| 2 square tables | 12.00 |
| 1 pair lanterns | 6.50 |
| 1 gold letter sign board | 25.00 |
| 1 pair gold letter door sentence boards | 14.50 |
| 1 god shrine door | 11.50 |
| 1 pair joss stick stands | 8.50 |
| 1 pair divine tables | 14.50 |
| 1 joss stick stand | 7.50 |
| 1 table | 11.50 |
| 1 pair gold letter sentence boards | 7.50 |
| 1 pair red letter sentence boards | 8.50 |
| 1 lantern | 11.00 |

2 electric lamp fixtures	11.50
50 set bed boards	87.50
Timber	121.00
1 brick hearth	25.00
1 arch	12.50
	\$264.75

Commissioner Tosta inquired of the representative of the Association who was on the stand as to what disposition his heathen god represented. The Chinese looked wise for a minute, gazed inquiringly at the inquisitor and then said he did not know what his specialty was.

The Association claims to have a membership of about 2,000 persons.

FAST TIME FOR THE BRITISH MAILED

NEW YORK, November 8.—When the Cunard liner Umbria sails this morning she will carry a batch of mail matter that arrived in San Francisco last Monday on the steamship Ventura from Sydney and Auckland. It will be the speediest delivery ever accomplished, more than half way around the globe, by steam at sea and steam on land, and steam at sea again in less than thirty days.

The New York Central Railroad will deliver the mail bags on board the Cunard within five minutes of her sailing time this morning, and the steamship will have the letters in the London post-office on the morning of November 16th. The extreme distance from Melbourne to London, by way of San Francisco and New York, is 15,255 miles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Word was received today at the New York Central Railroad offices from Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco, who own and operate the Oceanic Steamship Company, that the British government had ordered it to carry the Australian-London mail from now on. Later in the day a dispatch was received from the same company stating it had also got from the French government a contract for transporting mail from Tahiti, which is the chief port of all the French possessions among the Pacific Islands.

Both of these new contracts are the result of the record breaking trip made by the mail in two trials made over the American route. Up to last August it has been taken by way of the Suez canal to Brindisi and from there to London by rail, the trip taking thirty-five days.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, was elated over the dispatches from San Francisco. He is of the opinion that his mail trial will be the cause of much passenger traffic by this route.

READY FOR SERVICE ON KALIHI LINE

The trial car on the Rapid Transit Kalihi line will be run today. The track is ready. The work had progressed so rapidly yesterday that it seemed likely that everything would be in readiness to the Kamehameha Schools by today noon, and the decision to make the trial was reached.

The trolley for the new track is now at the arch bridge over the Kalihi river, and the tracklayers are close behind. The electrical installation is completed as far as the Tramways barns. This will be complete this morning to the schools, and the only possible drawback will be the readiness of the switch at the rice fields. One end of the switch is done, but the other is delayed.

Upon the acceptance of the work, service on the line will be inaugurated at once. The cars will be run to the Kamehameha Schools on the same schedule which obtains over the rest of the line. Cars will then make round trips from Alexander street to Kalihi. The Kalihi street service will be carried on by two cars which will connect with each trip made by the main line cars.

Money for Missions.

COLUMBIA, O., Nov. 5.—The general conference of the board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church today took up the voting to the various conferences of the amounts to be allowed each during the ensuing year. Appropriations were made for the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, the former being voted \$500, and the Pacific-Japanese mission \$200. The discussion regarding the Philippines developed the fact that the intention of the society to erect at least a dozen churches in the Philippines during the next year.

Fast Trip From Honolulu.

A fast trip of fifteen days from Honolulu was made by the bark Albert, which has arrived with a cargo made up of 11,121 bags of sugar, 255 bags of coffee and 12 barrels of castor oil. The barkentine W. H. Dimond, twenty-two days out from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with 2,000 bags of sugar and 1,000 cases of pineapples. The bark Alden Besse, also making port yesterday, sixteen days from Honolulu, brought 6,990 bags of sugar.—Chronicle, Nov. 10.

Lives Lost on Shipboard.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—A terrible gun accident occurred Saturday on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign outside Astokko harbor. An artilleryman forgot to close the breech before the gun was fired. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being terribly mutilated, and the captain and thirteen sailors were seriously injured.

Gen. Merriam Retires.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 12.—After forty years of service in the army of the United States, Brigadier-General Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, was retired at noon today on account of age. General J. C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will, for the present, assume command of the Department of the Colorado, also, to be relieved later by General MacArthur, who, it is understood, will replace General Merriam.

Chicago packers fear a beef famine, and want government aid to prevent a decrease in cattle.

Lieutenant Crawford, a South Carolina man, who flitted his fiancée on the wedding day has been refused a commission by Roosevelt.

Brazil's chamber of deputies has passed a bill increasing the duty on iron in bags instead of barrels, a concession to America as against Argentina.

Emil S. Fisher, of the Deutsche Bank of Shanghai, in addressing the School of Commerce, N. Y., said the dragon was not dead, but full of vigor, vitality and resource.

The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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J. HOPP &

Ultra-Marine BLUE

With Aluminum
Trimmings

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us.

We are pleased that you noticed it.

That is what it is there for. Do you realize that another year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends.

However, you will make your usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year.

No doubt you will be more judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as ever.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you.

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

Wholesale and Retail
..... Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
53-55-57 King St.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the
Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
LIMITED.**

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
6012 President.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, John D. Paris, administrator of the estate of Lukia Kuamoku, deceased, late of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims against the said estate, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his place of residence at Kealahou, South Kona, Island and Territory aforesaid, or at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for said administrator, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, Oahu.

That if such claims be not presented within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice, or within six (6) months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu, October 25, 1901.
J. D. PARIS,
Administrator of the Estate of Lukia Kuamoku, Deceased.
Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8, 11, 22.

President Roosevelt will visit the Pacific Coast next summer, according to the announcement of President Wheeler of California University. Whether he will continue on to Hawaii is not stated in the dispatches.

PLANTERS MEETING

The Closing Session is Taken Up With Reading of Reports.

(Continued from last issue.)

It is the writer's hope, however, that a machine other than the derrick system, of a much greater labor saving efficiency for the more level fields, will be devised. We found one advantage of loading in box-cars, which were driven by the power of the engine, was the fact that the rollers, which were driven by the engine, were not so much as the rollers of the derrick system; this was in the nature of the work, being so light that we employed all classes of labor, including women, and being done under day wage we were enabled to do clean work, which was not the case when the work was done under the contract system. It can be put on a wagon or cart, and not permit of it. We were not satisfied with our derrick, the guying of same when on steep hills sometimes giving trouble and delaying work when moving about. We have ordered from Fowler & Co., Leeds, London, a portable crane which can be put on a wagon or cart, and being a goose-neck arrangement, total weight including car or wagon 2,000 to 4,000 lbs. The frame is of iron, with extension bars running out from the sides, acting as outriggers and setting on blocks. The jib swings a complete circle to a radius of 10 feet, lifts 1,000 lbs. and has a height of 10 feet, giving plenty of clearance. It has a cast iron weight which moves on the tail-bar of the crane, the combined jib and crane, thus requiring no guy-lines. The crane is also fitted with automatic friction crab, self-acting brake and all up-to-date machinery for loading and unloading. The portable nature of this will permit of its being moved about without unnecessary preparation.

The conditions, therefore, that have existed for the past two years have brought about a desire for improvement in the method of handling and loading of cane, and to 75 per cent of the plantations on these islands this has been emphasized during the past season. No cane planter can afford to neglect any source of information or ideas that will throw new light or will tend to improve the methods of handling and loading of cane. The reviews and lectures offered by the Association has induced many persons to devote, build and give much time and attention to various cane-loading machines. Some of the apparatus of which models have been made do not in any way cover the requirements. Many of the machines are repetitions of old established methods, and but few ideas have come forward of any value. Some two years past cane harvesting machines, combined cutting and loading apparatus, were talked of and written of, but today it is practically conceded that no apparatus of this nature can be devised to fulfill the requirements, and the whole center of discussion and thought has been toward the devising of cane-loading machines. Those machines that have come to the writer's notice have been in the nature of derricks, or crane-carrier apparatus, and in fact all of the machines that have been devised, either on paper or in model, are of this nature.

All of the machines require that the cane be lifted by the laborer and placed either on carriers or in baskets, tables or containers, which are lowered and elevated. No machine has yet been devised or modified which avoids the handling of cane by hand labor. In nearly every instance the apparatus that have been constructed up to the present time are of too heavy and massive a nature. Most all of the loading apparatus and machines, of which there are now many models and drawings, have steam and gasoline power attachments, which are serious objections to the device, because of the increased liability of fire, and the fact that the designers of loading machines seem to lose sight of the practical side in the complete labor saving portion of the question. The whole aim with them seems to have been in every case to devise a machine that would elevate and drop the cane into a wagon or car. Little or no thought or study has been in the direction of devising an apparatus that will pick the cane up from the ground without the assistance of manual labor. Nearly all the machines and devices planned for the handling and loading of cane will be limited to conditions that are not always obtainable, and have not taken into consideration the complete conditions for the successful working of machines that have yet come to our notice. The principle to be worked for is to avoid the handling of the cane by manual labor. If the cane is to be handled, handled and picked up from the ground, more easily than the derrick, and on more hilly lands, the system of sleds for conveying to the cars on portable tracks or wire cable and the crane for elevating cannot be surpassed. The ideal machine is one that will pick the cane from the ground.

A number of models for the handling of cane have been shown to the writer are most worthy of consideration, and I believe that the inventors and designers will profit materially by straightforward criticism, and suggestions will necessarily come that will help along the cause, so that I have invited the exhibition of drawings and models.

Respectfully,
JAMES A. LOW,
Chairman Committee H. & T. of Cane,
GEO. R. EWART,
Member.
JOHN T. MOHR,
Member.

Mr. James A. Low, Chairman of Committee on Handling and Transportation of Cane:
Dear Sir:—I forward the following:

HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION
OF CANE.

This is comparatively an old subject. It has been evolved in many brains by intelligent, practical men in these islands over 20 years, and many scores of years in other parts of the world. Improvements have been made from time to time and new methods suggested and tried. Some adopted, some rejected. Not being posted in many detail methods of handling cane on many plantations the past few years, we can only refer to our own method of handling cane, and how we have seen others do it. Carts, flumes, and the wire trolley system are the present methods of cane transportation on these islands. All of these methods have been well tested by actual use except the wire trolley system. This is the newest method of transporting cane with which we are acquainted, and as we have had considerable experience in its use, perhaps we should briefly notice it. It has been longest used on Kona Plantation than upon any other; in fact it was first used there for transporting cane. There we had no railroads or flumes. We got along fairly well de-

placated four men. This improvement has proved very satisfactory, requiring less labor and doing more rapid work. This trolley system is more easily changed from one field to another than flumes or railroads. It works equally well with or without dry weather, with water or without. A rough country only requires sufficient grade to work the system satisfactorily over it.

Our Mr. Albert Horner, who has been the principal actor in working up this system, is setting up a pamphlet from which more information about it may be gathered than I here state.

JNO. M. HORNER

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Hawaiian Planters' Association completed its labors yesterday and most of those from the other islands who attended the sessions left last evening for their homes on the islands and boats which delayed their sailing for several hours. The morning session was devoted to the secret discussion of the labor situation and other matters which will not be made public. Part of the afternoon session also was behind closed doors, but before adjourning the meeting was thrown open to the public. Several reports were read from the committees appointed for that purpose. These were upon machinery, forestry, diseases of cane, experiment station, and they were freely discussed. H. P. Baldwin led in a discussion on fertilizers. A vote of thanks to President Schaefer was passed, and resolutions upon the death of the late Hugh Morrison, a member of the Association, were passed as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mr. Hugh Morrison, late manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, on the Island of Kauai, a valuable and esteemed member of this association, be it

Resolved, that the members of this association deeply deplore the death of Mr. Morrison, and keenly feel his loss, and desire to extend to his widow their heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and be it further

Resolved, that a congressed copy of this resolution be prepared and signed by the proper officers of the association and forwarded to Mrs. Morrison.

The report on forestry was presented by Mr. Forbes. It reads:

Kukuihale, Hamakua,
Hawaii, November 1, 1901.
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,
Honolulu, T. H.

Submitting for your consideration the following remarks on forestry, it seems to me at this particular time more necessary than ever to direct your attention to the ever lessening area of natural forest on our island group.

Since the latter end of April this year, some of the islands have suffered from a most unprecedented drought, while the districts of Hamakua and Kohala, in Hawaii, with which I am most closely in touch, have probably been victims to a greater extent than any other. The result is that to date approximately some thirty thousand acres of healthy and productive forest, as well as other crops, have been fire swept. Although both brains and money were expended in labor to suppress the fire, all efforts proved futile; the best that could be done was to confine its ravages within certain limits, and await the long expected rains which finally subdued the flames. From time to time we have tried through the press views of our forest and casual observers on both sides of the question, which, to say the least, are conflicting. One says, "man has done more to reduce the forest area, through careless or willful fire raising, than any other agency at work." Another claims that the forest area is a mass of fire, and that the forest is being destroyed by the forest itself. Both are true, but the latter is the more serious. With the views of the latter I coincide. Not, however, as the bulk of our Hamakua forest stands today; but if it were, or brought to be, in that condition of sixty years ago, a dense growth of vegetation from the low forest line to high up the mountain slopes, the forest would be a mass of fire, and the forest would be a mass of fire, and the forest would be a mass of fire.

On the forest lands lying between the valleys of Waipio and Waipaho of Hamakua, Hawaii, where up to the present time the forest has been a mass of fire, and the forest would be a mass of fire, and the forest would be a mass of fire.

Those familiar with the district no doubt will say that this only could be expected in such a place, abounding with water springs and streams. To such I can but say, and doubt it not, that in the past similar conditions existed all along the Hamakua coast from Waipaho to Okaia. After the numerous gales, now dry, indicate that they were not always thus, or made by periodical frosts carrying off superfluous water while the rains fell, but have at a distant date flowed more or less all year round. This changed condition of affairs I can only account for by the continued grazing of cattle and other stock, the detriment and final destruction of forest on all of the higher elevations which formed the water-conserves.

This denuding of forest by cattle or other stock has now somewhat become a stale subject, and in our limited sphere a much written of question. The ranching, or rather the protecting of the forest, to grasp the idea that bugs, beetles, ants or some other insects are the main causes of forest dying off; or it may be that like his stock the forest needs renewing by introduction of new blood; to a certain extent this may be true. To satisfy himself, however, that stock are the chief cause of forest destruction, let him turn his four-year-olds loose in a patch of young forest just knee high, and watch the result. It is not so much the damage done to older trees by cattle that exhausts our forests, but the killing out of seedlings by cropping or trampling them down.

In my opinion there are three most important causes which have hastened the destruction of our forests. The first by the sugar planters themselves. Of late years the area of sugar cultivation has been considerably increased, and the healthy forest growing on this land has been cut down and removed. The second cause has been the ruinous policy of our local government in opening up such large areas of forest land for homesteading purposes. Notwithstanding the reservation clauses in the homesteaders' lease or sale, great destruction has gone on, and to such an extent that no commercial or domestic use can be found for the trees so cut down. The idea advanced by some, that coffee trees or any other green truck-garden produce grown on that land, de-

The greater extent of our forest lands

are owned by government, and I may say with the exception of those set apart for homesteaders, are let to the rancher, and in most cases under a long lease for a very nominal rental. To the heads of our local government much credit is due for some of the provisions about trees planted in these land grants, and if those agreements are strictly enforced, to a great extent, preserve part of the forest which otherwise would disappear, while they also have done much to improve the beauty of the hill slopes adjoining Honolulu, in addition to their already limited water supply.

It seems, however, a case of "kill with kindness," and the Federal authorities come along and pluck it out, on seeing the late depredations committed on the higher slopes of Tantalus. This sphere of usefulness has been limited to a small area, and we look for the time when our forest department will be able to extend its work over the group, setting aside reservations for forest culture, introducing to these reservations a class of trees, more than ornamental, establishing and maintaining these plantations from their start by business like methods, under the control of an experienced forester, then the results will eventually prove to those interested a paying investment.

Looking to the high rate of lumber imported to these islands, it seems time that land owners realize the necessity of being beyond the present control of manipulators in this branch of island trade. Trees can be grown on the islands to supply our demand for lumber in all its uses. Already the rapidity with which the silk oak (Graciliora Robusta) ironwood (of sorts Caudrinalia), eucalyptus and wattles in variety have grown is demonstrated; trees of sixteen years' growth measuring at twenty feet from the base fourteen to sixteen inches in diameter, and can at maturity undoubtedly replace the hardwoods presently used for implement or carriage manufacture. Again, of later introduction, we have the (Cryptomeria Japonica) and (Cupressus Macrocarpa) conifers, which from every indication are likely to prove successful, and may in the future supplant the pine wood presently used for general building purposes. How many more varieties of this useful class of timber can be grown on the different elevations with success, has yet to be proven, although I doubt not there are an endless variety, as well as trees and shrubs useful for their gums and resins.

Apart from the value of forest as a timber producer we have on the islands been more accustomed to look at it from the agriculturist's view—its bearing on the moderating of temperature, shelter to crops and adjustment of or regulating water supply, without which our main industry would be poor indeed. With this in view, the importance of combined effort of the government and agriculturist being brought to bear on such a vital question as almost complete destruction of our finest Hawaiian forest, can be seen. Saying where practicable what you remain of Anolea Koa, Samakia, and other plants, either by seed or seedlings of exotic trees, the spaces too large for the work of natural reproduction to progress rapidly, the result is not far to look for from a government view. Arable lands will have a higher taxable value, while the filler will be better able to pay such taxes from the higher fertility of his soil, shelter from parching winds and washing of lands when an exceptional rainstorm falls on the higher elevations, or in short, not so entirely at the mercy of the elements as they would be if the country continues to become a treeless waste. It is especially worthy of notice, the interest being taken in forests by some of the island sugar planters, notably that on Maui, by Mr. Baldwin, who has planted out, and still continues to do so, many thousands young trees on the higher lands adjoining his plantations, as well as the interest in the forest area, in order to let nature have its way unmolested by man or any other stock so detrimental to young seedlings. In the Hamakua district of Hawaii the Pacific Sugar Mill have for many years taken an active interest in forest protection, and when opportunity offered have from time to time purchased large tracts of land for the sole purpose of raising or increasing the area of forest in the neighborhood of its cane lands and water sources. Again we have in Kohala an example of what can be done in tree growing by visiting the estate of Dr. Wright. There the ironwoods seem to rival one another in their ambition to grow, the hillsides, useless for other crops, have been judiciously set out with trees, hedgerows along the main and plantation roads mark the care and interest of the "rural land" in his love for trees.

Since coming under the wing of the Federal protection we may look for some help from that direction, and if Mr. Inghott, or some of his able assistants, were personally going through the group, I doubt not that in conjunction with our local forest department and its experience here of climatic and other conditions, would be able to offer some valuable suggestions, as well as assistance in seed and plant selection. With such help in view, let us hope the day is near when forest will be considered of more value than it now is, and that the forest-fire raiser may, like other pests, have an enemy on his trail feathered in kakt.

Respectfully yours,
D. FORBES,
Chairman of Committee on Forestry.

Halewa, Kohala, Hawaii,
November 8, 1901.

D. Forbes, Esq., Chairman Committee on Forestry.

Regarding this great and important question of forestry, it is a subject which has been from time to time handled with greater skill and knowledge than I possess, consequently I will not enter into the scientific part of the question. I will therefore briefly confine my views to such local conditions which have frequently come under my observation.

I think we all agree that forest preservation is an absolute necessity, and that the time has arrived when we can no longer delay the preservation of such forests as we have left. Just what action is necessary to bring about this desired result I am not prepared to say, except that as our local government has been very indifferent and dilatory in taking any action, or devising any plan to preserve or protect our forests in the past, we need not look for much or any action from this direction in the future.

However, the Federal government, through its able bureau of agriculture, and the great interest it takes in forestry, gives me great hopes that we will find in the very near future the desired attention and action from this source.

It therefore, behooves our Association to state forest conditions as they exist, to have the Federal government look into forest conditions on these islands, and if necessary, condemn right and left, lands for forest reservations.

In my opinion there are three most important causes which have hastened the destruction of our forests. The first by the sugar planters themselves. Of late years the area of sugar cultivation has been considerably increased, and the healthy forest growing on this land has been cut down and removed. The second cause has been the ruinous policy of our local government in opening up such large areas of forest land for homesteading purposes. Notwithstanding the reservation clauses in the homesteaders' lease or sale, great destruction has gone on, and to such an extent that no commercial or domestic use can be found for the trees so cut down. The idea advanced by some, that coffee trees or any other green truck-garden produce grown on that land, de-

(Continued on Page 7.)

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii, The Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service thereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there the writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lahue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1900.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lahue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.

HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Molteno and Hattie K. Molteno, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee of said Honolulu, dated January 25th, 1898, recorded in Liber 163, page 194, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1901, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr.,

Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1901.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee-Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. About 1 1/2-1000 acres in Manana, Ewa, Oahu, 1266-1000 being covered by Royal Patent 233, L. C. A. 7446, to Kamakua, and 366-1000 by Royal Patent 175, L. C. A. 7439, apiana 2, conveyed to said Charles Molteno by deeds of Koon, dated November 24, 1898, recorded in Liber 132, folio 255, and 426, of Makalaui, October 3, 1891, in Liber 135, folio 422.

2. The undivided half interest of said Hattie K. Molteno in the following premises, as heir at law of one-half of the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceased:

3. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1591, to Hoolawhahoua, 76 acres in Koa, North Kona, Hawaii.

4. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1856, to Kawaihoo, 32 acres in said Koa.

5. One-half of R. P. 5558, L. C. A. 5819, to Kaupukua, 5 73-100 acres in Honolulu, North Kona.

6. One-half of lot of 1 10-100 acres in Puapuanui, L. C. A. 5585, to Kawaihoo, also.

7. One-half of a certain lot in Paiki, conveyed by M. Kuamano to Kawaihoo and Kamalo.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in Liber 180, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. C. Silva by said W. R. Castle, trustee, in deed of assignment, dated the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, page 150, and Liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by the said John M. Lemos to M. C. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 226, pages 126, 127 and 128.

Notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. G. Correa, attorney at law.

Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1901.

THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF:

1. All of that certain indenture of lease of premises at Kukuihale, Honolulu, Oahu, made by William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years from the 3th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 175, page 146, together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, by and between Ignacio M. Pavao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Pavao agrees to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements, houses and outhouses on said premises situate,

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6,

opening up such large areas of forest land for homesteading purposes. Notwithstanding the reservation clauses in the homesteaders' lease or sale, great destruction has gone on, and to such an extent that no commercial or domestic use can be found for the trees so cut down. The idea advanced by some, that coffee trees or any other green truck-garden produce grown on that land, de-

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PLANTERS' MEETING.

(Continued on Page 4)

ended of its virgin trees, takes their place, in a altogether ridiculous to take any notice of. The third and last cause is, of course, the ravages of roasting cattle. It certainly does not take them very long, when confined to a limited area of virgin forest, to beat and trample down the ferns, vines and other underbrush, and in a very short time produce a fine park-like landscape, with about fifty or so trees left standing to the acre, which act as a fair shelter for animals, but that is all, for with the undergrowth of the virgin forest gone, and the closely eaten grass only remaining, we have an ideal water-proof carpet, from which the rain, as it falls, quickly runs off into the ravines, and when the rainstorm is over, so is the supply of water, which under natural conditions would last some time and be given off gradually.

To sum up, the energetic extending cane area sugar planter should be compelled to plant at least five trees for every one he cuts down. The homesteaded should be located on open country where there are no trees, and be compelled to plant a given number according to the acreage he takes up. The rancher and his cattle should be forever removed from all lands having a semblance of forest left, and confined to the open country, and he also would plant groves of trees for shade for his animals. Finally, everyone who has the good and prosperity of these islands at heart, should plant trees in ravines and any waste place wherever found. By such means sufficient water would be assured to the householder, and moisture to the agriculturist, who depends entirely on an adequate supply of water to grow his crops and to supply him with comfort and even existence.

A considerable private expense tree-planting and in a small way forest preservation has been practiced here in Kohala for many years. The efforts of the pioneers in this good work is apparent today. Not only have their homes been beautified, but ravines and waste places give ample testimony of the good work done, and being steadily done.

I regret to say this practice is not as general as it might be, and no great or beneficial results will ever be accomplished until this practice becomes universal and national.

Allow me to again urge the necessity of immediate steps being taken for forest preservation, re-foresting and tree-planting generally a national issue. In order to get the public interested I would suggest the formation of an Arbor Day Society, in every district on these islands.

The report on the experiment station was presented by Mr. C. F. Eckart, director of the station. It reads:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov., 1901.
To the President, Officers and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, H. T.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on the Experimental Station beg to submit the following report:

During the last part of 1900, a suitable building was erected on the grounds of the Experiment Station and thoroughly equipped under the direction of Mr. H. B. Blount, for the execution of all kinds of chemical work. As regards site and arrangement, this laboratory has many advantages over the quarters formerly occupied on Nuuanu street, and investigations of a chemical nature have been greatly facilitated.

The nature and amount of work performed during the past year is shown in the following summary:

LABORATORY WORK.

Samples analyzed for plantations—

1.—Soils: Agricultural Method 5
Aspartic Acid Method 139

2.—Fertilizers 139

3.—Sugars 6

4.—Cane Juices 6

5.—Syrups and molasses 4

6.—Waters 12

Total 276

Samples analyzed for Experiment Station—

1.—Soils 24

2.—Fertilizers 15

3.—Cane 49

4.—Juice 49

5.—Cane ash 32

Complete analyses 8

Total 168

Miscellaneous samples analyzed 5

Total number of samples analyzed 449

The number of fertilizer samples received by the laboratory for analysis has been more than double number received during the previous year. Allowing a margin of 0.3 of one per cent for each ingredient, a comparison of the analytical results of the laboratory with the guarantees of manufacturers would indicate a shortage equivalent to about \$17,000. It was estimated last year that the deficit was in the neighborhood of \$12,000, the calculation being based on less than one-half of the number of fertilizers that have been analyzed this year.

This would indicate an improvement in the quality of fertilizers that have been put on the market with guarantees.

Field Work.—Tests are being conducted with the ratoons from the varieties of cane planted in June, 1900. Of the thirteen varieties originally planted and which were discussed at some length in the report of the Experiment Station for 1900, three have been omitted from the stubble tests. The Rose Bamboo ratoons were cut for seed and the Fiji Purple and Demerara No. 124 varieties were cut back on account of rust following the rains of last winter.

Plant cane tests were started in August, 1900, with Demerara No. 74, Dom No. 60, Securi, Otahite, Salangore, and White Bamboo. Of these varieties, Dom No. 60, Securi, Otahite and Salangore were cut back last December owing to rust, leaving Dom No. 74 and White Bamboo to be taken off in April or May, 1902, and compared with tests reported at the last meeting of the Association.

The following varieties have been planted during the past year to be taken off in 1902:

Cavengerie, Ge-Gow, Bangan, Badilla, Securi, Otahite, Salangore, Tibbo, Mird, La, Striped, La, Purple, Striped Singapore, Big Ribbon, White Bamboo, Yellow Caledonia, Yellow Bamboo, Demerara No. 127, No. 124, Queensland Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

The varieties which are being grown for seed cane are: Rappol, Dark Bamboo, Daniel Dupont, and Big Tana.

For the new varieties which have been received during the past year, the Experiment Station is indebted to R. B. Blount, A. Koehle, E. Hartman and W. C. Stubbs.

The planting tests, started on June 27, 1900, by Dr. Maxwell, will not mature until April or May, 1902, when the results will be compared with the old series of tests reported in last year's statement.

These experiments were started to observe the results of planting tests at varying distances from each other, and to note the effect of using different quantities of seed in the row. Lahaina and these bamboo canes will be compared in these tests, the manner of planting being as follows:

Two continuous canes in row.
One continuous cane in row.
One cane per six inches.
One cane per twelve inches.
One cane per eighteen inches.

On July 25th of this year six rows of Lahaina cane were planted by Mr. Blount to observe the effects of strippling. These experiments will be created in the following manner:

No strippling.
One strippling in May, 1902.
Two stripplings, one in March, the other in October, 1902.

Three stripplings, one in March, one in August, and one in November, 1902.

A series of irrigation experiments are in progress, the object being to note the effect of different volumes of water applied at varying intervals. These tests were started in June of this year by Mr. Blount, and are as follows:

Four rows are receiving 3 inches of water per week.
Three rows, 2 inches per week.
Three rows, 1 inch per week.
Three rows, 2 inches every 3 weeks.
Three rows, 2 inches every two weeks.

These experiments are being conducted with both Lahaina and Rose Bamboo varieties.

Another series of irrigation tests to observe the action of salt on cane are being undertaken in another part of the field. These are divided into four plots, and are irrigated with water containing:

50 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
100 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
150 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.
200 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.

A plot of Rose Bamboo and another of Lahaina cane were planted in the latter part of last February, to be taken off in February, 1902, the object of the experiment being to note the yield of sugar in the respective varieties after one year's growth.

Twenty-six plots are devoted to a study of fertilizers, and cover a variety of tests. Through the application of varying quantities of the different fertilizer ingredients, results will be reached to indicate the most suitable forms and economical mixtures. These experiments will also involve a laboratory study as to the amounts of the elements that have been taken up by the cane on the various plots.

During the past year quantities of seed cane representing eleven varieties were distributed among thirty plantations, following a circular letter addressed to plantation managers in regard to results or varieties tested.

Respectfully submitted,
C. F. ECKART,
J. P. COOKLE,
W. M. GIFFARD,
AUG. AHRENS.

The report on manufacture is as follows:

To the President, Trustees and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on sugar manufacture submit the following report:

In modern factories fine roller mills provided with Kratzenberg crushers or other equally efficient apparatus for preparing the cane, are now being adopted.

It is well known that different varieties of cane vary in milling qualities, some parting with their juices more readily than others, and there is often a great difference in the fiber and sugar contents from fields—especially if the land is rolling—where the same variety of cane is grown.

It is usually considered that with mills as described, a good extraction approximates 93 per cent of the total sugar in the cane. For the purpose of comparing the influence of the fiber and sucrose content of the cane on the extraction, and assuming that the analysis of the bagasse, in all cases, is as follows: Sucrose 12 per cent, fiber 46 per cent, the following table has been prepared:

Sucrose in cane. Fiber in cane.

10 11 12 13
per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent.

15 per cent. Extr'n. 92.25 92.56 91.87 91.18
16 per cent. Extr'n. 92.59 92.86 91.33 90.60
17 per cent. Extr'n. 92.58 91.50 90.70 89.78
18 per cent. Extr'n. 91.69 90.84 90.00 89.15

The difference of the increased fiber content in the cane will be found in actual practice to have a greater effect in preventing the extraction of the juice than that given in the above table.

In Louisiana, the difference between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of fiber in the cane reduces its value 6 per cent from an extraction point of view.

La. Planter, Nov. 24, 1900.

It will be apparent that a mill grinding cane containing 15 per cent sugar and 12 per cent fiber, and obtaining an extraction of 89.15 per cent, will be doing better work than a mill grinding cane of 16 per cent sugar and 10 per cent fiber and obtaining an extraction of 92.25 per cent.

Maceration.—The advantages of maceration in the extraction of sugar from the cane are now recognized in all sugar cane countries, but this system is not yet used to such an extent in these islands as at the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company's estates in Fiji and Queensland.

In all cases where the juice approximates a purity of 90 per cent a dilution of from 10 to 15 per cent may be used to advantage, and if the sucrose content of the cane is high, a dilution of from 20 to 25 per cent will be found profitable, provided the bagasse furnishes sufficient fuel for the requirements of the factory.

If water not exceeding a temperature of 165 F. be used, the greater part of the impurities extracted by the maceration water will be removed in clarifying.

Diffusion.—The diffusion process is not popular as a means of extracting sugar from cane, on account of the cost of fuel, and also because the long exposure of the cane to water of high temperature extracts more than by the milling process, of the pectinous (gums) and nitrogenous substances (amides), which cannot be removed by the ordinary processes of clarification, and consequently interfere with the recovery of the sugar; this is more noticeable in canes having juices of low purity.

Clarification.—The Denim system is now most in favor with planters making sugar for refineries. Mr. Prinsen Geerlings of Java says of superheating: "From a chemical point of view superheating clarification stands in no respects behind the usual defecation process, whilst its mechanical advantages are many."

Evaporation.—The concentration of the clarified and settled or filtered juice should be performed as rapidly as possible, and this is now accomplished in modern factories by means of the Little E. evaporators.

Filtration.—As much of the impurities are precipitated in concentrating the juice, filtering the syrup, particularly if the juice has been superheated, would be of advantage as it would remove many of these impurities.

Crystallization.—In order to get the best results from impure juices in boiling in vacuo, the vacuum pan should have simple heating surfaces, well distributed, so that "the circulation is systematized and defined into unobscuring currents, from the peripheral extremities toward the center, whereby the osmotic momentum of circulation can be established."

Crystallizers are now in use in several factories in these islands. A report was presented by Mr. Goodale of the work accomplished by Mr. Johnson, chemist for the Waialua Agricultural Company.

A report of the investigations of Mr. Prinsen Geerlings in Java on crystallizer work has already been brought to your attention by Mr. Geo. Ross in the September number of the Planter's Monthly.

Drying Sugars.—Water driven centrifugal mills are growing in favor, and have many advantages over the belt driven machines. Centrifugal mills are used only in a few factories.

Preservation of Sugar in Storage or Transit.—Cleanliness in all departments, careful clarification of the juice and watchfulness to prevent insect fermentation in the sugar house, and careful drying of the sugar before packing, will usually be found sufficient to prevent deterioration. It has been suggested to disinfect the packing material and to protect the sugar as much as possible from moisture by suitable covering, when stored or in transit. It has been found that the alkalinity of sugar does not affect its keeping qualities.

Utilization of Waste Products.—The value of press cake as a fertilizer has already been brought to your attention in the report on Manufacture of 1899.

Bagasse as Fuel.—Excellent results have been obtained by burning the bagasse in furnaces of the Dutch oven type, having step ladder grate bars. The value of bagasse as it comes from the mills as compared with good coal is as follows:

3.34 tons of bagasse, containing 42.50 per cent moisture equals one ton of coal.
4.17 tons of bagasse, containing 34 per cent of moisture, equals one ton of coal.

Mr. Hubert Edson of Louisiana proposes to use the heat of the chemical gases to dry the bagasse before using, and in this way effect a saving of 12 per cent in its fuel value.

The process of making paper from bagasse at a large mill in Texas is described in the Louisiana Planter of October 5: "Eight million pounds of paper were made from 40,000,000 pounds of bagasse. The paper sells at 2 cents per pound, making the value of the product \$100,000. The cost of manufacture is not given, but that it pays is shown by the fact that mills in Louisiana will shortly add this branch of manufacture to their establishments."

The day may not be far distant when sugar will be shipped in containers made from bagasse, and having greater strength than those now used, and with air and water proof qualities.

Molasses as Food for Live Stock.—The value of sugar as food has been well demonstrated by numerous experiments made in Europe and America. The value of molasses as a food for live stock should not be overlooked. In several molasses is prepared as food for cattle by heating it up to 90 degrees and then introducing it in a steady stream into a mechanical mixer, at the same time the forage which the molasses is to be incorporated is also fed into the machine. The mixture is then mixed in a coarse grained mass, which in several hours becomes a dry product easily broken up and preserved. Materials used are wheat straw, corn, etc.

La. Planter, April 11, 1900.

A food for stock has been made by grinding cornstarch to powder, mixing this with molasses, and then passing it into cakes by means of a hydraulic press. It can then be shipped as easily as baled hay. For feeding it is broken up and mixed with water.

Extensive experiments in feeding molasses to horses have been made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and the ration recommended for animals weighing 1,200 pounds is fifteen pounds of molasses, three pounds bran and four pounds maize per day, with all the cane tops they will eat.

This system of feeding is endorsed by Dr. Dalrymple, the most prominent veterinarian in Louisiana.

Manufacture of Alcohol from Molasses.—The process of working cane sugar molasses is essentially the same as for beet sugar molasses. The molasses is diluted with water and acidulated with sulphuric acid until it will slightly redden litmus paper. The process in a large distillery in France is as follows: 8,146 lbs. of molasses are taken for each fermenting vat of 4,384 gallons capacity, which gives to the mash a concentration of about 14 per cent. To this is added sufficient molasses lees, which increases the concentration about 5 per cent. The mass is brought to fermentation with beer yeast at a temperature of 58 degrees to 75 degrees F. Fermentation is extremely vigorous, and produces in the extraordinarily large quantity of mash fermenting in one vat such an increase in temperature as to necessitate the cooling of the fermenting mass by cold water circulating in large serpentine pipes placed in the center of the vat. The temperature must never rise above 92.2 F. Should the commencement of fermentation be delayed the temperature can be raised by the circulation of warm water through the serpentine pipes.

Fermentation is generally considered complete in 48 hours, and the yield is given as 12.6 gallons of 97 per cent alcohol from 100 kilograms (220 lbs.) of molasses.

The manufacture of molasses into alcohol could be accomplished in the sugar house without additional machinery. Syrup and molasses tanks could be used for fermenting vats and an ordinary vat could be used for each fermenting vat. If water not exceeding a temperature of 165 F. be used, the greater part of the impurities extracted by the maceration water will be removed in clarifying.

Diffusion.—The diffusion process is not popular as a means of extracting sugar from cane, on account of the cost of fuel, and also because the long exposure of the cane to water of high temperature extracts more than by the milling process, of the pectinous (gums) and nitrogenous substances (amides), which cannot be removed by the ordinary processes of clarification, and consequently interfere with the recovery of the sugar; this is more noticeable in canes having juices of low purity.

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No. 4.—Description of "Pauuene" Mill, Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 5.—Description of Oahu Sugar Company's Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 6.—Description of the reconstructed Ewa Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 7.—Description of Puako Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 8.—Paper on Mill Extraction, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 9.—Paper on Sand Filters, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 10.—Paper on Centrifugal Work, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 11.—Paper on Sugar Drying Machinery, by Mr. John Hind.

No. 12.—Paper on "Little" Evaporator, and Vicks' Cane Crusher, by Mr. John Wain.

No. 13.—Paper on Crystallization in Motion, Machinery Used and Modus Operandi, by Mr. P. A. G. Meschaert.

THE RIGHT SORT OF DINNER.

It is nice to hear Mr. F. Fern say he enjoys his meals. A dinner that tastes good, that goes to the spot like a horse on his way home, a dinner that is eaten in pleasant surroundings, and with plenty of easy talk and laughter—that is the sort of dinner for me.

It is worth a dozen made of poor stuff badly cooked, and swallowed under conditions that would spoil the appetite of a shark.

That you may get all the benefit that can possibly be got from a dinner, I say, the food itself must be all right, the circumstances all right, and your (and here is where the main point comes in) your digestion all right.

A rare and difficult combination, oh my half-starved fellow pilgrims through this vale of bad cooks, solemn fools, weak stomachs, and sordid boarding-house keepers.

In early life Mr. Fern, who now lives at 32, Victoria street, Auckland, N. Z., followed the sea. Although he does not allude to it we may assume that he was not troubled with indigestion at that time. Suffering men are apt to have keen appetites—appetites worthy of better grub than most of them get hold of.

It was after Mr. Fern knocked off the sea and tried his luck on land that his digestive apparatus failed to respond to his demands upon it.

Writing on the 6th April, 1900, he says: "My complaint first made itself felt about eighteen years ago. I was constipated, had almost constant eruptions, and frequent spells of palpitation."

"In spite of all I could do, or get the doctors to do, to cure it, this ailment (whatever the real cause or root of it may have been

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 19.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.
S. S. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.
S. S. Concord, from Hamakua ports.
Tuesday, November 19.
Gaso, schr. Eolipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihiti, Makani, Kailua, Napaopao and Hoonaka, at 6:30 p. m., with 250 bags taro, 150 bags charcoal, 30 bags coffee, 30 head cattle, 24 hogs, 45 packages sundries.
Wednesday, November 20.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from the Colonies.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco.
S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
S. S. Noeua, Wyman, from Hawaii ports.
S. S. Twilight, from Hawaii ports.
Thursday, November 21.
S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Vancouver and Victoria.
S. S. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports.
S. S. Noeua, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kailua, Kailua, and Hoonaka.
S. S. R. W. Bartlett, Nielsen, for the Sound.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 19.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai ports.
S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Maui ports.
S. S. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports.
S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
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Wildier Company Meets.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Wildier Steamship Company finally took place yesterday morning at 9 a. m., after having been postponed twice on account of the absence of a quorum. The principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the improvement of the service between Hilo and Honolulu. The directors were authorized to either thoroughly renovate the Kinohiwa, or build an entirely new boat for the Hilo service. President C. L. Wright stated that it has not as yet been decided by the directors which plan they will adopt.
The question of a consolidation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and the Wildier Company was postponed for the present time. The officers of both companies feel that they could not treat the matter at present and do justice to their stockholders, on account of the new tariff and the new rates which are to be initiated on December 1. It is impossible to know how this matter will work, and what the expenses and earnings under the new circumstances will be, so the directors of both companies have deemed it expedient to defer the matter.
A few new officers were elected at the meeting. W. M. Gifford was elected vice president in the place of W. C. Irwin, and W. F. Fitchauer, auditor in the place of Colonel Allen, as both the resigning gentlemen expect to spend most of the coming year abroad. E. F. Bishop was elected a director in the place of W. Fitchauer.

Sugar Fleet Reduces Wages.

The sugar fleet will pay a reduced rate to its hands this winter. During the spring, summer and autumn the general rate has been \$35 a month. Now the best figure is \$30, and the chances are that it will go to \$25 before the month is out. At the present time there are more vessels than men on the Coast, and while the men are ready to work, there is nothing for the vessels to do. Sailors are on the beach by the score, and with a reduction in wages vessels that would otherwise be laid up will be kept in commission. The chances are that many a vessel will be run at a loss during the coming winter.—Call, November 14.

WHEN THE MUSCLES BALK.

When the muscles balk from strain or overwork almost unendurable pain follows as a natural consequence. Kickapoo Indian Oil overcomes pain in a manner that is marvellous to those who have suffered and found no help in the various so-called "pain destroyers." The action of the oil is magical. Its effects are marvellous. The pains resulting from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, from strains and pains, burns and bruises, are instantly controlled. One single application of the oil will prove its power over pain in the most practical way, by bringing instant relief. Kickapoo Indian Oil is a preparation of rare herbs, barks and gums in combination with potent vegetable oils. It does not numb the body into forgetfulness of pain as do most pain remedies, but by direct action on the inflamed parts, or diseased organs, it relieves them against the power of pain.
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

Trust Company for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Renewed reports in financial circles attribute to the Standard Oil group the purpose to establish a large trust company here, which will do the banking business and provide means for financing large American undertakings. Present Mexican legislation does not contemplate trust companies as they are known in the United States and there will have to be extensive changes made in the existing laws to give full scope to a trust company. Old established banking interests resent the increase of American financial influence and will probably make opposition to enacting the laws so as to make them favorable to the new American financial project.

Miss Wackerman, a New York heiress, has become insane in London.

ROUTINE MATTERS

Occupied Board of Health's Time Yesterday.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Only routine business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. There were present, President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. P. Dole, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Pratt, Secretary Charlock and Superintendent Reynolds.

The following report was made by Plumbing Inspector Keen:
Honolulu, November 18, 1901.
Dr. J. S. Pratt, Executive Officer of Board of Health.

Sir—Herewith please find detail of the work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending November 15, 1901:

Number of plans filed, 45.
Number of permits issued, 45.
Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 154.
Number of final certificates issued, 61.
Number of sewer connections made, 27.

The report on Lihue Hospital showed everything to be in splendid shape, the receipts showing a trifling deficit over the expenditures. The usual number of patients were cared for during the month of October.

MUST UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

The medical examiners reported that W. E. Taketa had passed the required examination, and he was recommended for a certificate. Dr. Cooper called attention to the fact that if Americans went to Japan, France, or Germany, or other foreign countries, the applicant would be compelled to take the examination in the language of the country. He thought that therefore the examinations here should be held in English, and moved that hereafter the board require such knowledge of the English language. Mr. Dole suggested that in a country like Hawaii, where there were so many different languages spoken, such a requirement should not be enforced. It appeared that a rule had already been adopted in this connection, and the secretary was instructed to notify the chairman of the board of medical examiners that in the future an official interpreter should be employed.

SEWER CONNECTIONS NEEDED.

Plumbing Inspector Keen called attention to the necessity of more sewer connections at the Waikiki end of King street, particularly that part beyond Pili street. He says the odor from the manholes at this point is very strong, due to lack of ventilation and of sewerage, both due to insufficient number of connections to houses in this district. Inspector Keen advised the closing up of the holes in the manhole covers, as the smell is a menace to public health. City Sanitary Officer Tracy was instructed to take the necessary action.

OTHER MATTERS.

The application of Dr. J. Acherley for the post of government physician at South Kohala was granted. There is a salary of \$50 per month attached to the position.
Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith reported again, favoring the payment of the subsidy to Queen's Hospital. In a letter which will be sent to Henry Waterhouse, treasurer, today, he says that if the trustees comply with the rules and regulations of the board, and make monthly reports, the subsidy will be paid. The trustees must agree that the hospital should be open to all nationalities, as well as Hawaiians.

Dr. E. L. Cofer reported that there had been no cases of plague for the twenty days preceding the departure of the Doric from Hongkong. No cases had been reported at Brisbane since October 20.

It was decided to take no action in regard to the subsidy for the Kaplan Maternity Home until formal application has been made for its payment. Attorney General Dole stated that he thought the appropriation should be paid, unless some legal action was taken to restrain the auditor. He did not believe the board should be in the position of advising the auditor to refuse to obey an order of the Legislature. Dr. Cofer said that the Maternity Home did not accept other than native women free of charge, and there was a distinction between this institution and the government hospitals. The matter was closed with the statement that the responsibility rested with the Legislature until some one goes into court to stop payment.

Dr. B. F. Sandow, government physician, reported one death from diphtheria at Kakaia, Kauai. The usual precautions were taken.
Dr. Oliver, resident physician at Molokai, reported on the health conditions at the leper settlement for the month of October. There were twelve deaths during the month and two births. Two male kokua, clean, have been sent away, and four clean female children, from two to seven years, have been sent to Honolulu. The fever reported last month is still causing trouble, and there were three deaths from that cause, but few new cases. Two hundred and seventeen patients were treated for various ailments during the month.

THE FIRE COURT.

Largest Claim Filed Was Considered Yesterday Morning.

The claim of the Ye Wo Chan Co. was up for a second time before the fire court yesterday. This is probably the largest claim the commission has to consider, amounting in all to \$7,337.78. Wong Chan was on the stand the greater part of the morning. He testified that there was \$4,000 in a safe which was in the fire, but the certificates were not damaged.
There was some questioning, also, as to the indebtedness of the firm, witness stating that he owed \$2,500 in Honolulu and \$4,800 in China.

It also developed at the hearing that some of the goods destroyed by fire came into the country without paying the full custom duties. Some of the items in the claim were double the amount that the invoices showed, and the witness explained with the statement that the Chinese firms always placed a low value upon goods shipped here.
Some controversy developed in this

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

case between the claimant and J. A. Magoon, as trustee for the Montgomery estate. Witness said that he had an agreement with the owner of the property by which he was to retain the buildings on leased land in Eretania street, but that Magoon had also put in a claim for the loss of the property. The claimant was directed to get from Mr. Magoon the papers and deed and produce them in court.

YERKES WILL WIN IN THE STRUGGLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Commenting upon the rivalry now existing between the London County Council and the Yerkes syndicate the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

A sudden spasm of energy on the part of the London County Council respecting metropolitan rapid transit is attributed to jealousy of Mr. Yerkes. The American syndicate has not yet accomplished any practical results, since it has been obstructed by a controversy over the method of electric traction on the old underground system. It has produced plans for a comprehensive system of electric transit connecting with the District line, and is acquiring control of one authorized paper scheme after another, and is opening the way for working out the problem rapidly. If the arbitrator, the Board of Trade, decides against the Metropolitan directors' method of supplying electric power.

The London County Council is humiliated by the evidence that the most important question relating to the welfare of London is passing from local control into foreign hands. It has come to the front with two comprehensive plans for the relief of Londoners. One is a system of shallow canals for the transportation of passengers under thoroughfares by an electric tramway, and the other is a system of subways for sewers, pipes, wires and telephones, by which the unceasing upheaval of the streets and consequent clogging of traffic can be prevented. There will be little opposition to either scheme from the public, but there is little confidence that the council can carry out its projects without prolonged delay and obstruction from either parliament or the rate payers. The burdens of local taxation are already so heavy that the systematic introduction of shallow tunnels and subways on a large scale will be retarded by prudential considerations.

London, owing to the absence of central authority and the lack of unification in metropolitan government, has fallen behind the great capitals of the world in transit facilities, but the rate payers are not prepared to assume additional financial responsibilities. Mr. Yerkes will probably have the field to himself if he succeeds in obtaining a favorable decision from the arbitrator respecting the method of electric traction.

SETTLES NORTHERN RAILROAD AFFAIR

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Northern Securities Company, capital \$400,000,000, was incorporated at noon today. The company is formed to acquire and own in stocks and securities of corporations. The filing fee of \$80,000 was paid, the check coming from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The incorporators are George F. Baker Jr., Richard Tremble, New York, and Abram H. Hyatt of Allenhurst, N. J.

The powers conferred upon the company by the articles of incorporation include those to acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise and to hold as investment any bonds or other securities of indebtedness or any share of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey or any other State, Territory or country.

To purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise to dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidence of debt created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey or any other State, Territory or country, and while owner thereof to exercise all the rights, power and privileges of such ownership.

The capital stock of the company is divided into 4,000,000 shares of \$100 each, all of which is to be common stock. It is understood that the new corporation was formed for the purpose of taking over the shares of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads, which means the absolute settlement of the railroad question of the north.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substances, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a farm of 110 acres, near Hodgenville, Ky., is to be turned into an infirmary asylum. St. Luke's Society, of Chicago, has bought the place and has an option on 250 acres adjacent. Dr. Struble, one of the directors of the society, says it will be a memorial to Lincoln, and the greatest temperance project ever undertaken in this country.

CONVICTS FLEE AMID BULLETS

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 7.—Twenty-six convicts escaped from the new United States prison here this afternoon. With two revolvers which had been smuggled into them as weapons they overpowered three guards, seized a number of rifles, fought a running fight with the other guards, battered down the gate of the stockade, and gained their liberty.

They carried Superintendent of Construction Frank Hinds with them to use as a hostage in case the pursuit became too swift, seized all the horses they could find on the road, held up farmers and took their clothing and money, and then separated into small parties and headed for the rough country southeast of here, in which they hope to make good their escape.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—Sheriff Cook of this county and Deputy Williams were captured by two of the escaped Federal penitentiary convicts this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of here, and held for several hours. The convicts, whose names cannot be learned, then escaped through a line of policemen, going east.

The leader of the convicts then told Sheriff Cook that he would be killed if he made the slightest move toward their capture. In the meantime the police officers on the outside were afraid to do anything because the convicts threatened to kill the imprisoned officers if they did.

They walked through a cordon of police, who could easily have captured them, but the sheriff had given the convicts his word that they would not be molested, and they were not. After walking for some distance the convicts suddenly disappeared through a hedge fence.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 11.—With the capture of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the Federal penitentiary mutiny, fourteen of the convicts have been retaken. Thompson was captured near Council Grove tonight by Deputy United States Marshal Prescott and a posse of farmers. He showed fight, but was brought down by a load of buckshot. Thompson is not dangerously wounded, and will be returned to the penitentiary tomorrow.

Nothing like the present condition of affairs has been experienced by Kansas since the border ruffians' times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Lawrence Lewis, one of the Leavenworth convicts, was mortally wounded and captured this morning near Quenemo, Kas., while making a dash through a cordon of armed deputies. Now there are but twelve convicts at large. Lewis is a white boy, twenty years of age, who was sent up in October, 1900, to serve a five years' sentence for larceny.

Three supposed convicts were seen boarding a freight train in Ottawa last night, and they are expected to drop off near Emporia, where there is some heavy timber in which they can hide. Near Osage City Deputy Warden Lemon, with fourteen officers, is closely in touch with three convicts, whom he expects to capture before morning.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 10.—Major Valentine Delaporte, the "hero of Candahar," long supposed to be dead, has been discovered at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake. This famous British officer, who was on Lord Roberts' staff in Afghanistan, and who received the Victoria Cross for his gallant deeds in storming the Pass of Candahar, is serving as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

His deeds of valor in Afghanistan were duplicated less conspicuously in the Philippines, but his comrades in the Eighteenth do not know even now that they are serving alongside of one of the prominent figures of the Afghan war. After gaining renown for his remarkable work in Candahar and other places in Afghanistan, Major Delaporte served on the staff of "Little Bobs."

Returning to England he was honored, the "smart set" ruining him. He became financially involved, the shylocks secured a grip on him, and he was cashed out. He left England, came to America, knocked about the mining camps for a time, and finally enlisted in the regular army. He has several times refused promotion.

MANILA, November 13.—Captain Hartman's troop of the First Cavalry early this morning surprised 400 insurgents at Buan, in Batangas province, Southwest Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents in the flank, killing sixteen of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them.

Two large hoards of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of Batangas peninsula and taken to Buan. Major West, stationed in that locality, is trying to find these arms.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The president today signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subic bay, Luzon. The Department will now proceed with all dispatch to construct at this point a navy yard and station of the first order, patterning the plan generally after the Mare Island navy yard.

CATBALOGAN Island of Samar, P. I., November 13.—Diaz, the president of Tacloban, island of Leyte, who has been proved to be an agent of the Filipino Exaltado, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. Many incriminating papers, implicating numerous officials, were seized at the time of his arrest.

The gunboat Leyte has discovered a signal station working on the island of Leyte, and communicating with insurgents on the island of Samar by the flash light system. Three operators were arrested and the system was destroyed. The men confessed that many recruits had been sent from Leyte to Samar.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—W. L. McDevitt, assistant postmaster at Honolulu, arrived here yesterday to claim a Madison bride. Next Thursday he will be united in marriage to Miss Jessie Woodard, and the daughter of Lester Woodard, and they will leave at once for Hawaii. They met at Santa Cruz, Cal., where Miss Woodard has passed several winters with her family. A brother of the bridegroom will come from Boston to act as best man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says there has been a great increase in the number of emigrants from Germany this year. In the ten months 115,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels. This is more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897. Emigration to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay has increased, while that to Brazil has diminished.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silvermounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garner Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
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Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts.

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MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901
Island Orders Promptly Filled.

J. F. HACKFELD RETURNS.
He Will Remain Only a Short Time Here.

J. F. Hackfeld returned to Honolulu yesterday in the Sierra after an absence of a year in Germany. He intends to remain but a short time in Honolulu devoting himself mostly to the business affairs of the firm. As the Sierra came into the harbor Mr. Hackfeld's heart was gladdened by the sight of a new German national flag which floated for the first time from the flag-staff on the magnificent new building of Hackfeld & Co. The dome and flag were prominent sights as seen from the harbor. Mr. Hackfeld says he made no extensive alterations in the business connections of the firm with German shippers, and beyond a very pleasant sojourn in Germany had not much to say.

Ewa Plantation's Big Yield.

Ewa Plantation completes today the most prosperous crop grinding in its history. With the close of today the amount of the crop will be a fraction under 35,000 tons for the year. The actual yield will probably amount to 32,000 tons.

The entire plant of the Aurora Mining Company at Joplin, Mo., collapsed on November 13. The laborers were warned in time to escape injury.